"THE MILLIONAIRE BRIGAND" AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

WEST END CINEMA THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. V NO. 154 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bootle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, BOMBAY BRANCH,
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
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BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.—Taj Mahal Hotel.
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Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
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LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Imam B. Sherkar.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dolsukhram K Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd..
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angelee (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed hich does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

RAMCHANDRA & Co.
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL.

Best European Comforts.

Lieut. Pearce writes:—"We stayed here a fortnight and found it the best Hotel in Deolali. Everything was most clean and cooking quite good, charges were very moderate."

THE EVER POPULAR.

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stocks of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc., and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post,
BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Company, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

On account of the Underwriters:
40 coils 35/40 twin double volcanised cotton cord flexible each coil containing 72 yards.

Ex. S. S. "City of Exeter."
2 cases containing 11 double gross buffaloes pickers damaged by sea water.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT OF LAND SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF LAWRENCE DE LIMA STREET AND NAWAB TANK OVER-BRIDGE AT MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 2nd July, next at 4-30 pm. (S.T.) the following plot of building land:—

All that piece of land admeasuring one thousand five hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts situate on the East side of Lawrence De Lima Street in the City and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and at the junction of that Road on its East side with the Nawab Tank Over-bridge which said piece of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under New Survey No. part of 3351 and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by Nawab Tank Over-bridge on the South by the property of Messrs. Bhicaji Ramjee Warekar and Sebastiao Gonsalves and Pirojbai, widow of Fakirji Nanabhai China, on the East by Port Trust land, and on the west by Lawrence De Lima Street.

Copies of the particulars and conditions of sale, can be obtained at the office of the Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust, Prince's Dock, or from the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency show room at New Queen's Road on SATURDAY, the 7th July, next at 3 p.m. (S. T.), a collection of excellent second hand motor cars and motor buses including the following. This will be a great opportunity of securing some rare bargains.

1. 25 H. P. 4 cylinder, 7 seater "D. E. Dion" Torpedo.
2. 14 H. P. 4 cylinder, 7 seater, "D. E. Dion" Torpedo.
3. 12-16 H. P. 4 cylinder, 6 seater "Berliet" Landaulette.
4. 14 H. P. 4 cylinder, 2 seater "Metallurgique" Cabriolet.
5. 20-30 H. P. 6 cylinder, 5 seater "Standard."
6. 20-30 H. P. 6 cylinder, 5 seater "Standard."
7. 11-16 H. P. 4 cylinder, 5 seater "Fafnir" Torpedo.
8. 12 H. P. Twin cylinder, 4 seater "Rover" Torpedo.
9. 40 H. P. 4 cylinder, 7 seater "Maudslay" Landaulette.
10. 10-12, H. P. 4 cylinder, 5 seater "Humber."
11. 20 H. P. 4 cylinder, 5 seater "Crow Elkhart".
12. 12 H. P. 4 cylinder, 4 seater "Darracq" Torpedo.
13. 10 H. P. Twin cylinder, 2 seater "Swift" with dickey seat.
14. 8 H. P. Single cylinder, 4 seater Tonneau body "D. E. Dion".
15. 5-6 H. P. single cylinder, "A. C." Tricar.
16. 30 H. P. 6 cylinder, 15 passenger "Minerva Bus".

All the above cars now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AND ALSO THE EDWARD THEATRE, AT KALBADEVI ON THE MAIN KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Vendors, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed properties:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground on the East side of Kalbadevi Road, admeasuring 950 square yards or thereabouts (of which about 935 square yards is pension and tax land and about 15 square yards is claimed by the Vendors to be of quit and ground rent tenure, but which the Collector of Bombay asserts is Sanadi land) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 2479-7302 and New Survey Nos. 1-27, 27, 2-27, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. C1786-1787-1788-2463(1) and 2463(2), and Street Nos. 8-10-12-14 and 12, bounded, as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by lot No. 2, hereinafter described, on or towards the South by Jambulwadi Lane, on or towards the East by Kalbadevi Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Muljee Jaitha.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the West of Kalbadevi Road, admeasuring 607 square yards or thereabouts, is partly pension and tax and partly of quit and ground rent tenure another 70 square yards or thereabout is claimed by the Vendors as of quit and ground rent tenure, but which the Collector of Bombay asserts to be Sanadi land and the remaining portion admeasuring 540 square yards or thereabouts is Farzendari land) registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 2470, 7302, New Survey Nos. 1-27, 27, 2-27, 38 and 39, together with the building and theatre known as the Edward Theatre standing thereon and all the furniture and fittings appertaining to the said Theatre including all electric fittings, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 1789, 2527, 2529, 1790 and 2530 and Street Nos. 16-42-44-18-20 and 45, bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the Kolbhat Lane, on or towards the South by lot No. 1, and on or towards the East by Kalbadevi Road and on or towards the West by the property of Muljee Jaitha and partly by Kolbhat Wadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Vendors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.

86, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE of 7 Cases Aloes, 1 Case Horn, 8 Bundles Skins, 5 Bags Charcoal, 1 Case Provision, 2 Bags Incense, 5 Drums Molasses, 34 Bags Seaslug.

Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 2nd July, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at C. Shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., Carnac Bridge, Goods Station, the following goods, discharged Ex. S.S. "India," late (S.S. "Vorwaerts") being perishable cargo, or cargo likely to deteriorate during the rains:—

About 7 cases Aloes, 1 case Horn.
8 bundles Skins, 5 bags Charcoal.
1 case Provision, 2 bags Incense.
5 drums Molasses, 34 bags Seaslug.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th June, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Auction Sale of valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by well-known makers, rich plated ware; glassware; crockeryware, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 29th June 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Bungalow, No. 9, at Queen's Road, Marine Lines very valuable and handsome household furniture by well-known makers; consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dumb-waiter, meatsafe, dinner waggon, drawing room suites of spring cushioned sofas and chairs, blackwood and carved handsome sofas, mirror door single and double almirahs; chest of drawers; clothes hanging and gown presses; wardrobes; side-boards with mirror back; corner cabinets; clothes baskets; revolving book case; easy and rocking chairs; dressing and writing tables; marble top tables; fancy teapoys; selected artistic cabinets; teakwood arm chairs; single and double bedsteads; wash-hand table; palm stands; chiffoneers; jardineers; cane chairs; door curtains; mattings, dur[illegible] carpets; tables; ornaments; rich plated ware; glassware; crockeryware; oil paintings; old Chinaware kodak camera, Westminster chiming clock, harmless pathephone, garden pots, English stove grass mower etc., etc.

Property of Col. J. H. Dickson and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th June, 1917.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAPER TUBES, etc.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 30th June 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street, very rich household furniture including rich tapestry lined cushioned drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, rich almyrahs, marble top tables, dressing and washing tables, glass door book case; dressing chest of drawers; office writing tables and Lady's tables; dining table and dining chairs, wooden and iron cots; fancy cabinet, hanging cupboard, dirty cloth basket, reclining back and leather lined sofas; book stand; tiled and plain teapoys; phonograph, records, etc. etc.

By order of the office concerned.
1 Office writing table; 1 dressing table; arm and armless office chairs, wooden paper rack etc.
1 Chabb's Cash box.
The property of a private gentleman.
1 Fancy silk and tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs.

AT 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

By order of the office concerned.
3-4 cases English paper tubes each case of about 1000—1500 lbs.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th June 1917.

WHITE PAINTS AND LINSEED OIL MANUFACTURERS.

Our Factory manufactures White Paints and the following Oils, which are supplied wholesale to the trade:—

White Paint—A. B. and C. quality.
Raw Linseed Pure Oil.
Double boiled Linseed Oil (Bell Oil).

We manufacture also:—

French Chalk, China Clay, Whiting, Varnishes, Plaster of Paris, Enamel Paints, White Zinc and White Lead, Chocolate green, etc., etc.

Wholesale merchants will be [illegible] all facilities,

THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.
BYCULLA, LOVE LANE, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address:—*White Paint*
Teephone No. 3953

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local .. Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country .. Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly quarterly or monthly Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt, Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 16 Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Agents for Swadeshi Black Japan and Phenyle, c/o. R. G. Poojani, Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonja, Building, Post No. 9. 8559

WANTED—GRADUATES with Latin. Apply sharp by letter to The PRINCIPAL, Sandhurst High School, Sandhurst Road, Chawpaty. 8700

COMPOUNDER WANTED for the Army and Navy Stores, Bombay, Must be good salesman. Only capable men of good business experience need apply. 8695

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An expert SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply to NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS, Home Street, Fort, Bombay. 8673

WANTED—A STOREKEEPER, AND ASSISTANT GODOWNKEEPER for a local mill. Apply with terms and testimonials Box No. 914, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8679

WANTED.—A CANDIDATE to work as Health Officer of this Municipality on consolidated salary of Rs. 150—10—300 in a leave vancancy of two years. Preference will be given to a candidate who has medical qualifications and who has passed Sanitary Surveyor or higher examination. Private practice will not be allowed. Applications stating caste, age, educational and technical qualifications, present occupation, will be received up to the 10th July 1917 by the PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee Jubbulpore, C. P.
Dated the 26th June, 1917. 8702.

WANTED

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a young energetic and experienced graduate as tutor or companion. Write to Box No. 916, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8684

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED.—13, 14 and 18 m/m solid ARCH-LAMP CARBONS in lot. Quote lowest terms to Box. No. 920, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8701

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR HIRE—Plot of ground, Tava Lane Pydhoni. Apply DAMODER ROWJI, Morarji Market. 8444

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—COTTON BALING PRESS, complete machinery by Nysmith Wilson. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. Telephone No. 3114. 8633

FOR SALE—Non-condensing high pressure ENGINE, 12ft. by 24ft., complete machinery by Alexander Shanks. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. 8634

FOR SALE—High pressure non-condensing ENGINE, 24 by 30, complete with four pumps and spare parts of Baling press, by Nysmith Wilson. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. 8635

FOR SALE—Lancashire 2 Elephant Boilers 2 Steam Engines 2 Pumps, a quantity of good steel English shaftings, a number of pulleys of all sizes; particulars at BERAR MILL'S OFFICE, No. 4, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort. 8672

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 9, Marine Lines, Queens Road, of artistic household furniture etc. of Colonel J. H. Dickson and others by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. 8699

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Bandra No. 45 Kane Road, facing the Sea. Apply to H.H.W., c/o Messrs. King, King Co., Bombay. 8696

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

MODIFIED UP TO THE 27TH SEPTEMBER 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to the 27th September 1916 that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of August 1917 or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as Sukhlaji Street between Bapty Road and Foras Road.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 27th day of June 1917.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

8704.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HAY.

A considerable number of machine pressed bales of hay at nominal 80 (eighty) pounds and nominal 240 (two hundred forty) pounds weight per bale are available at the GRAIN DEPOT (TANK BUNDER) for immediate purcahse.

The Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, Bombay Brigade, No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of all or part of the quantity available for sale. Rates to be quoted per 100 bales at 80 pounds nominal and per 100 bales 240 pounds nominal. All incidental charges connected with loading and carting away of the hay will have to be borne by the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to Officer in Charge Grain Depot, (Tank Bunder).

(Sd.) A. ST. J. WRIGHT, Capt.,
For Asst. Director of Supplies and Transport, Bombay Brigade.

Headquarters, Bombay Brigade,
Alexandra Docks,
8675

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned do hereby inform all concerned that for upwards of 14 years I was doing business in Partnership with my father Mr. Mahommedally Akberally in hardwares and Timber, etc., as local dealers and Government contractors in Military and Civil, P. W. D. holding our shop in 55 and 56, Main Street, Poona Camp.

It is a period of one year that I have been separated with the partnership of my father and opened a new shop at 115d, Exhibition Road, near Lodi's Baodi, Poona Camp carrying out all my business independently.

8624 TAHERBHOY MAHOMEDALLY.

PUBLIC NOTICES

WOMEN'S BRANCH BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

EXHIBITION OF FOODS AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF INDIAN PRODUCTION.

The shortage of shipping and the restrictions imposed on exports from England has emphasized the importance of the greater use of the numerous food stuffs and other commodities which are produced in India. This necessitates advertising and in the first instance probably no better way of doing this can be found than by holding an Exhibition of various edible and other products which are manufactured or prepared in India. It is suggested that these products can and should be used in far greater quantities than at present especially by those who have hitherto relied largely on imports from Europe.

In response to numerous inquiries from ladies who are experiencing the above difficulties in housekeeping, the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund has resolved to hold an Exhibition of the above character in Bombay provided an adequate response is obtained from the various producers and manufacturers in India.

The following purposes would be served by such an Exhibition, viz:—

(1)—To make Indian Manufactures more widely known and to help Indian Trades by showing where and how products of this country can be obtained.

(2)—To reduce demands on Great Britain and her Allies.

(3)—To save tonnage.

(4)—To make people less dependent on supplies from abroad particularly in war time.

(5)—To lessen the difficulties of housekeeping in war time.

It is proposed to comprise in this Exhibition articles such as tinned meats, sausages, sugar, bacon, soap breakfast foods, jams, preserved fruits, pickles, chocolates, tea, coffee, beer and other beverages butter, cheese, and other commodities and also household requisites such as linen, glass, china, brushes and brooms.

For this purpose the Women's Branch will be grateful for the hearty co-operation of all Firms Merchants and private individuals throughout India who may be in a position to afford information regarding such products and especially of those who are engaged in their manufacture.

The Women's Branch will also be obliged if all FIRMS and INDIVIDUALS who ANUFACTURE or VEND such COMMODITIES and wish to exhibit samples of the same will kindly intimate to the Hon. Secretary thei desire to do so. It should of course be understood that the samples must be supplied and conveyed to and from the place in Bombay selected for the Exhibition free of cost. No charge will be made to such exhibitors for the actual exhibition of their products but the exhibits will be at the risk of the exhibitors.

List of commodities will be required with their names, places of production, approximate prices, quantities that can be supplied and time required to comply with orders and should reach the Honorary Secretary at the latest by 15TH JULY 1917.

Anyone wishing to have special space allotted for the display of exhibits should apply to the Honorary Secretary. The acceptance of exhibits and the allotment of all spaces will be at the discretion of the Women's Branch.

No sample should be forwarded until advice is received to do so.

It is proposed to charge an entrance fee for visitors to the Exhibition. The net proceeds, if any, after paying expenses, will be given to the Women's Branch of the War Fund.

The movement has the hearty support of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford and his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

PRESIDENT:—HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY WILLINGDON, C. I.
HONORARY SECRETARY FOR EXHIBITION:—J. E. JACKSON, Esq.
Address:—Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Mayo Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW on the Chinchpugli Parel Tank Road, No. 29, Bombay, on the Hill with the accommodation of 2 Side Rooms, dining room, the Middle Hall (Drawing Room) with big Varandas on the front and back with a big porch on which stands spacious Bed Room with ten windows on all four sides airy having a view of Kurla, Mahalaxmi, Bandra, Bombay and all surroundings. The Bungalow has got a large garden with a compound of 17,000 yards well furnished with fruit trees, Alphonso Pier, Mangoes, etc., flowers of varieties with pots. A small double storied open air Tea House, Kitchen, Stable accommodating 3 horses carriages and syces, servants outhouses store rooms, closets and privies. The rent will be Rs. 225 per month including the use of fruits and flowers, etc., in the Compound; otherwise Rs. 200 per mensem excluding the use of fruits and flowers. The Bungalow belongs to the late Dr. Weir, who was Health Officer Bombay Municipality. Please apply to H.H.W., Co. Messrs. KING KING and Co., Post Box 110, Bombay. 8697

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FUNDLIK PANDUJI BAUKER of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL that piece of vacant land situate at South-east side of Arthur Road in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2536 square yards or thereabouts being a part of the larger plot leased by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay by an Indenture of Lease dated the 13th May 1916 and made between them of the one part and the Vendor and Balkrishna Panduji Banker of the other part and bounded on the North partly by the said Arthur Road and partly by the land of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, on the East by the plots come to the share of the Vendor's brother and beyond that by the property of B. B. and C. I Railway on the South by the property formerly of Haji Moosa Hajee Mahomed and now of Essnfally Noorbhoy and on the West by the land belonging to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and assessed alone with other lands by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No 3409 and are assessed by the Assessor and Municipal Collector of Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3879 and Street Nos. 63,65,67,69.

Dated this 28th day of June 1917.

MERWANJI RUSTOM & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8709.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai KAISHARBAI, widow of HAJI RAJANBHAI JOOMMA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the same property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at the Fish Market Lane, without the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 82; New No. 712: Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 3/8399 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 2836 Street No. 2 and containing by admeasurement 110 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say:—on or towards the East by the Fish Market Lane leading to Lohar Chawl; on or towards the West partly by a passage leading to Sorabji Santoke Lane and partly by the property of Manekji Jamsetji Mistri; on or towards the North by the property of Garbai Navroji Modi and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and beyond that the property of Awabai Cawasji Bazanji Kerani and the passage leading to Sorabji Santoke Lane.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1917.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of DAMODAR MANGALDAS, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed .....Deceased.

MANECKLAL MANGALDAS and CHUNILAL MANGALDAS, both of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitants, at present unemployed and residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort ...Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Actg. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 19th day of June, 1917.

Messrs. MIRZA, MIRZA & MANGALDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

8705

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA
6-30 8-30 10 p.m.
BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE
SITUATED IN VICTORIA SQUARE, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.
TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.

EMPIRE CINEMA

The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown
"WHO'S GUILTY?" by Mrs. Wilson Woodrow.
This week's Problem.
"BEYOND RECALL"
Anna Nilsson and Tom Moore at their best.
GRASP and find this time
"WHO'S GUILTY?"

WIFFLES In a hopeless Tangle.
"LUKE PIPES THE PIPPINS."

"JUSTICE"
OR
BARCELONA AND HER MYSTRIES.
COMMENCING SATURDAY, 30th JUNE AT THE
ELDORADO NEW
First Monster Spanish Love Serial 32,000 feet, not every foot, but every inch a Thrill, a Wonder, a Sensation.
Plot and Characters; Realistic attractions; Love Tragedies; daring feats of Heroism but noble Revenge and
"JUSTICE"

IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Matinee, Saturday and Sunday, 5 p. m.
LAMINGTON ROAD
PRESENTS
CHIFFONNETTE
Starring
The celebrated Russian Dancer
MLLE.
NAPIERKOWSKA
in her latest creations
and a strong love
STORY OF HEART INTEREST
IN 4 REELS.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
OUR ORCHARD FLOWERS
Scientific Series Pathecolor
AND LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST
MAX LINDER
in his best vien.
NOTICE
POSITIVELY NEXT WEEK
"SHIELDING SHADOW"
The great mystery serial.

LAST WEEK
yes positively the very last week
OF
UNIVERSAL'S latest and greatest serial
LIBERTY
at last the great serial comes to end
AND
at the same time here is for you
THE LAST CHANCE
to win any of the great prizes in the war loan lottery, one ticket given away as a prize every evening in the seven o'clock show, chance for you
TO WIN A FORTUNE
7-0 Thrice nightly 8-45 10-30
USUAL HALF RATES.
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market
Tel. 1882.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF OUR GALA NIGHT'S PROGRAMME !!!
FULL HOUSE AT EACH PERFORMANCE
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
The New
GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY Co.
Presents
A most laughable Musical Comedy
THE
GAY MAID
Produced by
STEVE BUCKINGHAM.
THE MAID
Was a housemaid; quarrelled with the cook Got the Sack, Fooled the Vicar and his Wife, Flirted with the Vicar's Son, got her own back
And
THE MAID
Got back
SEE WHAT DOES THE MAID DO WITH THISTLES.
The Comedy will be Preceded by
OUR BRILLIANT VARIETIES
OF
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
ROSSIE CASTELLO
PEGGY CASTELLO
MINNIE BARTELLE
IVY McGRATH
C. MORRIS
FRED. HARCOURT and E. B. EVANS
Augmented by
Our Exclusive 2 part Cinema
BY PATHE
ENMITY OF LOVE
TO-NIGHT SPECIAL CINEMA SHOW AT 8-30

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT
Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hai and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.
KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)
A delightful dressing for the hair, thoroughly antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.
V. P. Annas 7 extra.
Sole Agents:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co
No. 153, (Dept. C 1.) Jooma Musjid, Market BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMA

ELDORADO.

EUROPEAN THEATRE—EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

THIS WEEK TILL FRIDAY—THE MIGHTIEST PROGRAMME.

"THE FALLEN STANDARD"

PATHE GAZETTE—LATEST.

"SABINA" "SABINA"

Heini and the Magic Man.

Time:—6-45, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

JUST THIS DAY—AND NO MORE!

The splendid film that has attracted large crowds at the popular

WEST END CINEMA

New Churny Road.

This Week throughout is

"THE MILLIONAIRE BRIGAND"

(4 REELS—5,000 FEET),

Remember to-morrow you lose the chance!

Besides, the "Gaumont Graphic" and a "Charlie Chaplin" Comedy.

Please Note: The West-End Cinema, commences the superb 60000 feet serial "The Diamond from the Sky," from To-morrow.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 & 10p.m.

TO-NIGHT AT 10 p.m.

ITALIAN RED CROSS NIGHT.

Under the distinguished Patronage of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and Sig. Alfredo Manzato, the Vice-Consul for Italy, Bombay.

All profits given to the Italian Red Cross Society.

Remarkable War Pictures.

THE BATTLE OF THE ALPS

As shown before Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary.

Prices:—Rs. 3, 2, 1. annas 8 & 4.

Plan of seats for Italian Red Cross Performance at Rose & Co.

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

For Malarial Fevers Influenza and mild forms of Plague use

BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills, Price Re, 1.

Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price, Re. 1.

Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. I and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE. (Small) 8 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting. Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown. Rs. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch etc.,

Price As. 4.

Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by

Dr. H. I. Batliwalla Sons & Co.

LIMITED.

Worli Laboratory, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—BATLIWALA, WORLI BOMBAY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA

NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.

LAST NIGHT OF THE PRESENT PROGRAMME.

MISS MARY GLYNNE

AND ALL BRITISH CAST

in

Charles Dickens'

"THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP."

How the old owner of the Old Curiosity Shop and his charming grand-daughter, Nell, were forced to leave their home by the wicked lawyer, Quilp, and made to roam the country begging their daily bread.

Two-part Drama:

"THE LEAP."

Two big financiers are at enmity but their son and daughter are secretly engaged. By splendid courage the young people work for their livings and unearth a dastardly plot which brings their parents together. There is a remarkable scene when a railway train runs amok.

The latest

PATHE GAZETTE

BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST

Prices: Rs. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

BRASS

AND ENAMELLED

BEDSTEADS

CRADLES & CRIBS

UP-TO-DATE DESIGNS

OF

ENGLISH & AMERICAN MAKE.

L. ROYSAMPAT,

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,

BOMBAY.

Elphinstone Street, Kashmir Gate,

KARACHI. DELHI.

CANVAS.

If you are in want of really Best quality Canvas,

Navy Tarpaulin, Brown, Extra Crown and Flax Brands Both English and Japanese

At extremely moderate price

READY DELIVERY FROM STOCK

Please apply to:

The Chotani Saw Mills,

SEWRI BUNDER, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 27th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Imports	13,000
Mid. Americans	19.45 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July 26.80+85; Oct. 26.60+70; Jan. 26.50+60

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, June 27th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,20,00,000:—

Rs.		Rs.
34,000 were allotted	to Calcutta	60,000
26,000 " "	to Bombay	
" "	to Madras	
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 5/32	
" Bombay	at 1/4	
Min Rate Received	Calcutta 56%	above that rate in full.
	Bombay	

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.		Rs
4,13,000 were allotted	to Calcutta	27,65,000
14,77,000 " "	to Bombay	
8,75,000 " "	to Madras	
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 1/4.	
" Bombay		
" Madras		
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta 56%	above that rate in full.
	Bombay	

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.		Rs.
7,33,000 were allotted	to Calcutta	
75,68,000 " "	to Bombay	
5,74,000 " "	to Madras	
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 5/32.	
" Bombay		
Min Rate Received	Calcutta 56%	above that rate in full.
	Bombay	

	Rs.
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	1,20,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week	1,20,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 26th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.76.35
Silver Commercial Bars	78

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 26th.

Bar Silver Spot	39 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Absence of buyers—More offering—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 5/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4 1/4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	54½ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	46
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	66½
Government Securities 3 %	56
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15 Unchgd.

London, June 27th.

Bar Silver Spot	39 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced owing China and other buying. Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4 1/4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	54½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	46
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	66
Government Securities 3 %	56
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15

WAR LOANS.

London, June 26th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½ Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£94
5 % New	£94 7/16

London, June 27th

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£94
5 % New	£94 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 26th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80
Australian Afloat quoted	83
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	86/6
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Delhi Afloat	86/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat	86/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton May-June Sellers	600
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, ex-Ship per ton May-June Value	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore ex-Ship per ton May-June Value	580

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay ex-Ship per ton June Buyers	600
Linseed Calcutta June-July Buyers	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£128
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£120
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, July-Sept.	17/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept.	17/6
do. do. Karachi July-Sept.	17/7
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept.	19/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept.	19/6
do. do. Karachi July-Sept.	19/7

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/11½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June	2/9

London, June 27th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80
Australian Afloat Quoted	83
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	86/9
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	86/3
Wheat Red Delhi Afloat	86/9
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat	86/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Perozepore usual Bold per ton May-June sellers	600
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, ex-Ship per ton May-June Value	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore ex-Ship per ton May-June Value	580

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton June Buyers	600

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£128
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£120
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos: 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta; Aug.-Oct.	17
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Oct.	17/3
do. do. Karachi Aug.-Oct.	17/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct.	19/1½
do. do. Bombay Aug.-Oct.	19/4½
do. do. Karachi Aug. Oct.	19/5½

Tone:—Steady.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Value	2/11½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June Buyers	2/5

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, June 27th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	63
" Mutton Tallow	66
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Quiet.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our correspondent.)

Bombay, June 28.

The tone of our market was steadier today, in sympathy with the rise reported in New York closing cable of Tuesday. Fine Broach July being quoted at Rs. 507, Good Broach April 1918 at Rs. 493 and Fully Good Bengal January at Rs. 360. The bazaar again opened late and at Colaba there was a moderate business passing in July contracts. At the close there was a further advance of Rs. 2.

The ready market continues quiet, but there is a fair enquiry for stapled varieties.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	July		509
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	July		469
Fine M. G. Bengal	July		355
Good M. G. Westerns	July-Augt		445
Good H. G. Westerns	July-Augt		434
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	July-Augt		476
Good M. G. Coompta	July-Augt		472
Good M. G. Miraj	July-Augt		470

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April 1918	495
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918	355

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Bengal	Jan.	375
Broach	April	507

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 27th JUNE 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G	Gd.	R.O.F.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	362	352	340			Ready.
M. G. Scinde Punjab	360	350	340			"
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				467	451	"
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				468	458	"
M. G. Westerns				447	431	"
H. G. Westerns				437	421	"
M. G. Compta				467	451	"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam		478	470	458		"
M. G. Dharangadra			465	453		"
M. G. Mundra			466	456		"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 28th June, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)					
Scinde-Punjab (M G)					
Akola Khamgaon Karanja (M G)					
Comrawatee descriptions (M G)					
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M G)					
Yeotmal (M G)					
Nagpore Kampti (M G)					
Wardha H'ghat (M G)					
Broach (M G)					
Wadhwan (M.G.)					
Mathia (M.G.)					
Miraj (M.G.)					
Sawgi Dharwar					
Westerns (M.G.)					
Westerns (H.G.)					
Coompta (M.G.)					

Rates are unchanged.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc, for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 26th June:—

Cotton	6,700 bales.
Wheat	37,703 cwts.
Linseed	1,650 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	266 "
Gingellyseed	963
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,845 "
Castorseed	2,466 "
Rice	2,219 "
Myrabollams	Nil "
Cottonseed	2,619 "
Mowrasseed	118
Gram	7,936 "
Jowar	195 "
Maize	Nil "
Barley	6,914 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, June 28th—4 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms: Ready.	Rail. Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44 8 0	6 14 0
" White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	43 8 0	6 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8 7 0	6 13 0
" Brown Cawnpore	8 6 0	6 12 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 6 0	8 12 0
" Brown Thin	7 7 0	7 13 0
Toolseed White 85-15	43 8 0	8 9 0
" Gajar 75-25	43 8 0	8 14 0
" Gajar 50-50	42 8 0	8 6 0
" Black	35 0 0	7 12 0
Poppyseed, White	7 2 0	7 13 0
Groundnuts	46 0 0	8 2 0
Mowrasseed	3 14 0	4 5 0
Barley	31 0 0	4 6 0
Arandis	41 0 0	8 1 0

Forward,	Rs. a. p.
White, Sept.	6 13 0
Wheat April-May 1918	6 12 0
Linseed, Sept.	9 5 0
" May 1918	10 0 0

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 25th June:—	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	10	11,417
B. B. & C. I. Railway	10	12 984

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
	Nil	

BULLION.

Bombay, June 28.

The silver market has been steady with moderate business passing.

Eng. Bar Gold 27.

Shield Sovereign 17.

Dragon 15-3.

Silver Ready Ex-duty 91-0.

Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 91-0.

Silver 2nd Sett. Ex-duty 90-14.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.

Bank Tel Transfer 1/4 7.32.

Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9.32.

3 Months' Sight Credits 1/4 19-32.

Bank Demand on France Fr. 185½.

3 Months' Sight Francs Fr. 192½.

D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 175½.

D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 277.

T. T. on Japan Rs. 151.

60 Days' Sight Japan Rs. 148½.

D. D. on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.

Cum-Warrant 95.

Warrant 3 per cent.

4 pe rcent. Conversion Loan 86.

4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.

3½ per cent Small pieces 66.

3 per cent. Small pieces 57.

4 per cent. Port Trust bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, 78.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable long dated, 75.

Municipal Long dated 74.

Municipal Short dated 76.

City Improvement Trust 60 Years Jan.-July 73½.

5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.

Sanitary, 93.

The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.

Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.

Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened firm with an improved tone and there was a fair rise in the prices. At the close the market was however easy due to profit taking. The undertone still continues to be good.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,645 to 1,660 and closed at 1,652/8, Madhavjees from 1,895 to 1,935 and closed at 1,920, Fazulbhoys from 695 to 707/8 and closed at 705, Nagpurs from 2,350 to 2,370 and closed at 2,360, Simplex from 690 to 707/8 and closed at 690, Indore-Malwas from 397/8 to 400.

Bradburys improved to 410, Crescents to 203/12, Currimbhoys to 302/8, Davids to 440, Indian Bleachings to 285, Pearls to 475, Swadeshis to 1,715.

Tata Iron and Steel Company Ordinary shares declined to 240, and Deferred to 955, Shivrajpurs were steady at 41.

Alcock Ashdown declined to 850, Bombay-Burma improved to 995, Bombay Steam to 280, and Tata Hydros to 1,135.

KING COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 27.

One of the most remarkable things which has happened since the outbreak of the War the extraordinary advance which has taken place in the price of raw cotton. About the middle of July 1914, Spot cotton in Liverpool was approximately 7¼d. per lb. but by the end of that month it had dropped to 6.66d., it being then apparent that the American Crop of 1914-15 would be a record one. On the declaration of War on the 4th August, 1914, the Liverpool market was closed, and on the 7th August, the price of Spot cotton was fixed at 6.50d. This was gradually reduced to 6d. by the 8th September to 5.55 by the 24th September to 5.05 by 16th October and to 4.55 by the 4th November. The Liverpool market was reopened on the 16th November 1914 and Spot cotton dropped to 4.40d. On the 12th December 1914 it was 4.25d. that being the lowest point touched. By the middle of January 1915 Spot had advanced to about 50d., and kept at and about this price until the first week in March. For the remainder of the season 1915 (i.e. to end of August) it never went below 5d. and the highest price touched was 5.81. On the 10th September 1915, Spot was 6.12d. and on the 6th October, 7.24. By January 1916 the rate had advanced to over 8d. Until September 1916 9d. was not touched, but in October of the same year 10d. and 11d. were reached. In November 1916, the 1s. per lb. figure was passed. December 1916, saw a drop to 10d. and it was not until March 1917 that 1s. was again passed. 13d. was touched in April this year and again in May, and at the end of May 14d. was passed. On the 8th June 15.23 was recorded, on the 12th June 16.65, the 13th June 17.35, the 18th June 18d. and 22nd June 19.45d. a rise of nearly 15 1/4d. from the lowest point touched. The advance of nearly 6¾d. per pound in the last three months has been due to the daily increasing strength of the statistical position of cotton, and to adverse reports of the new crop in America. When war broke out not even the most sanguine supporter of Cotton could have dreamed of 1s. 7¾d. per pound being paid during the war. In fact it was generally believed that cotton would become a drug in the market, and many people talked of 3d. per pound. Cotton as a commodity is almost as necessary as food. It is the cheapest article for clothing and there is nothing to take its place. The war has taught the world the value of cotton in the manufacture of explosives, and the enormous consumption of munitions in a war which has already lasted practically three years, coupled with the Government demand for the clothing of troops, the supply of bandages etc. etc., has caused cotton to remain in demand, not in spite of, but "because" of the war. Certainly things have gone in favour of cotton more than usual of late, but even allowing for the prospects of only a small crop in America during the coming season, everyone must admit that cotton has proved its value and is entitled to be called, as it has been before, King Cotton.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 28.

At the share market to-day there was a fair volume of business reported in jutes although prices did not exhibit any phenomenal fluctuations. Coal shares were neglected with only a small business being put through. The market was fairly steady but lacked buying power. Miscellaneous securities were well patronized. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 800, 802; Bokaro Jherriah 9-12 to 10; Damagurria 18-8, 18-12; Jainty Central 16-4; New Tetturya 15, 15-4; Parasea 4-8, 4-10; Raneegunge 40; Saltore 11; Sejooah 17-4; Western 14-4.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 205 x. d.; Barnagore (ord) 87, Clive (ord) 144, 143, 142-8, 144; Dalhousie (ord) 324, 320, 322, 325; Fort Gloster (ord) 425; Fort William (ord) 153, 154; Hooghly (pref) 14; Kamarhatty (ord) 310, 317, s. 1. 315; Kankinarrah (ord) 421 s. 1.; Khardah (pref) 100; Lawrence (ord) 308; Northbrook (ord) 32, 32-4, 31-8; Reliance (ord) 255; Standard (ord) 355, 360, s. 1.; Union (ord) 490, 493, 484.

Tea:—Bishnauth 25-4, 25-8; Singall 50.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1,475; Bengal Flour 162; Bengal Aerated Gas Factory 134, 135, 136; Pantai Rubber 1.80; Scudai Rubber 7.05; Titaghur Paper (pref) 80.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-8 to 66-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-4 to 67-8.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut W Anderson, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut E E Arbery, Flying Corps.
Capt G H Belas, Field Artillery.
Capt H Burkett, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut C S Harris, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J C McFadyen, Field Artillery.
Maj V H Simon, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J R G Sim, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut O H Sprenger, Northumberlands.
Capt G Stewart, Northumberlands.
Lieut H N Walker, South Staffords.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut F L Hislop, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut C B S Woodford, Gloucesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut C Corbin, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Hardy, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut B G Hill, Field Artillery.
Lieut W W Sawden, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut J Tyndall, Londons.
Second-Lieut J C Weston, Londons.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut I W F Agabeg, South Lancashires.
Capt J C Arnold, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H H Backhouse, Lancasters.
Rev W Y Batley, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut W R Bowden, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W T Brown, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut G D Brunton, Field Artillery.
Capt W Carter, Field Artillery.
Capt T Chadwick, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut G P Clay, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut P F Collier, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut R B Crawford, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut Hon S H A Darcy, Flying Corps.
Lieut J Douglas, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut A L Foster, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut J J Gaynor, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C C J Girvan, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H A Goodall, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A E Grant, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut E A Hawke, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Y Herbert, Field Artillery.
Capt H L Hornby, Inniskillinge.
Second-Lieut S Hotson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H L Humphreys, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut L Imroth, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut T B Jones, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut W H Jones, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F A Juthum, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H J Keen, Londons.
Capt J W J Knight, Field Artillery.
Maj S Low, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut J C Lucas, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut N M Mackay, Seaforths.
Capt C C Morgon, Field Artillery.
Major A J R Munro, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L R Neville, Flying Corps.
Capt G N Openshaw, Lancasters.
Maj P M Pearce, Gorrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C A Phillips, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A T Pitcher, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut J S B Ridge, Field Artillery.
Lieut H P Roberts, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Roughley, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut F J B Rutherford, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L H E Stenson, Gloucesters.
Lieut G W Taylor, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R D Tearce, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F H L Temperley, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut F Tott, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H Watson, Garrison Artillery.

MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED.

Second-Lieut H G D Sayers, Londons.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut C J Baylis, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut B G Chalmers, Gordons.
Lieut H G K Cotterill, Field Artillery.
Lieut G W Devenish, Field Artillery.
Lieut E J Y Grevelink, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut C D Grierson, Yeomanry.
Lieut J D Jackson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut E Jacot, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J O Jones, Welsh Regt.
Capt D C Rutter, Sussex.
Second-Lieut H W Vanders, Middlesex.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut T W Jay, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A Swoin, Northumptons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONER NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Capt T Greig, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED NOW PRISONER.

Capt W A Simmonds, South Staffords.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut P G Carruthers, Middlesex.
Lieut R J Fitzgerald, Gloucesters.
Capt C Gascoyne, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A H Larcombe, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut J D V Mackintosh, West Ridings.
Lieut J H K Sebright, Middlesex.
Capt F G Skinner, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut E P Hyde, Cheshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED NOW PRISONER.

Capt H E Milbarn, East Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Lieut R W Alston, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut A A Baerlein, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C W Bloomfield, South Staffords.
Lieut P T Bowers, Flying Corps.
Capt Hon M C H Bowes-Lyon, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J A Cairns, Argylls.
Second-Lieut G C Clifford, Londons.
Second-Lieut A Downes, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut A E Fereman, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J R Fisher, Royal Scots.
Lieut W N Hamilton, Flying Corps.
Capt J N Harmer, Suffolks.
Capt H R Hawkins, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J S Hill, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut W D Howat, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A L Hyslop, Londons.
Second-Lieut. E D Jennings, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A C Leech, Essex.
Second-Lieut J. R Lingard, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut H J Lodge, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut C O McEntee, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut H B Milling, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G S M Nathan, Warwicks.
Lieut D K Paris, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H J Price, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut C Reece, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut H S Richards, Sherwoods.
Capt L S Robson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H P Turner, Essex.
Second-Lieut S T Wills, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut B J F Wylde, Northamptons.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Lieut R E Johnson, West Surreys, should read Lieut R E Johnson, Flying Corps.

NAVAL CASUALTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, June 20.

KILLED.

Lieut Guy K Twiss, R. N.
Acting Sub-Lieut Christopher M Sylk-Rowlands, Reserve.
Surgeon-Probationer Raymond F Pratt, Volunteer Reserve.

MISSING.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Leslie H Parker, R. N.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Probationary Flight-Officer Archibald H. Garland, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Samuel L Bennett, R. N.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 28.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has again strengthened and the depression from the Bay has crossed Orissa coast. It will be in east Central Provinces to-morrow. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India, Central Provinces, West Coast of the Peninsula and Hyderabad; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, Kashmir and [illegible] Madras Coast. The principal amo[illegible]—Tavoy and Moulmein two inch[illegible]ayina one, Diamond Island and Sibs[illegible]e and a half, Cherrapunji three, Jalp[illegible]uri, Balasore and False Point one and a half, Cuttack and Cawnpore two, Deh[illegible] Dun and Kotah one, Veraval two, N[illegible] one and a half, Nowgong, Ho[illegible]ad, Pendra, Raipur one, Khandwa t[illegible]ugor one and a half, Seoni, Jagdalpur, Pachmarhi and Mangalore three, and Karwar two.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Hyderabad, Bombay Deccan, Gujarat and south Rajputana.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 28th June 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to June 28th. 1916	1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.75	14.20	21.71	34.11
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.55	15.40	19.87	28.17
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.68	15.23	19.77	29.63
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.42	14.30	21.05	32.56
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th June 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.579 Inch
Temperature of Air	83.0 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.2 "
Dew Point	77.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.847 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 "
Minimum do. do.	77.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	213 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.43 Inches.
Total fall during month	13.85 "
Do. do. year	16.41 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th June	0.41 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER Day of Month	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.
	June			June		
Thur	28	m 4 56	24 2	28	m 10 25	20 8
		4 40a	25 7		11 46a	18 9
Fri	29	m 6 4	24 3	29	m 11 45	21 4
		5 34a	25 3			
Sat	30	m 7 20	24 9	30	m 0 45	18 3
	July	6 37a	25 1	July	1 10a	21 7
Sun	1	m 8 37	25 9	1	m 1 41	17 6
		7 47a	25 1		3 27a	21 4
Mon	2	m 9 42	26 7	2	m 2 34	16 8
		8 59a	25 6		3 32a	20 10
Tues	3	m 10 30	27 9	3	m 3 24	15 10
		9 59a	26 1		4 26a	20 1
Wed	4	m 11 13	28 1	4	m 4 12	15 1
		10 53a	26 9		5 13a	19 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset
" 28 (Thursday)	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 20m.
" 29 (Friday)	" 6h. 4m.	" 7h. 20m
" 30 (Saturday)	" 6h. 4m.	" 7h. 20m.
July 1 (Sunday)	" 6h. 5m.	" 7h. 20m.
" 2 (Monday)	" 6h. 5m.	" 7h. 20m.
" 3 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 5m.	" 7h. 20m.
" 4 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 6m.	" 7h. 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon 1917 June 19d, 6h 32-2m. p.m.; First Quarter, 27d, 9h. 38-4m. p.m.; Full Moon, July 5d, 3h. 10 5m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 11d, 5h. 41-9m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 28th June 1917, data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature is in excess in the north Punjab and at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Sawnpore reports 2.10in., of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect at Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local in east Rajputana; Kotah has had 0.95in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West; Neemuch has had 1.60in., and Indore 0.81in. In Kathiawar Veraval reports 1.87in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general; Jubbulpore has had 0.46in., Saugor 1.39in., Hoshangabad 1.17in, Khandwa 2.40in., Akola 0.25in., Amraoti 0.68in., Nagpur 0.40in., Chanda 0.44in., and Raipur 0.88in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the southern and the extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0.75in., Ratnagiri 0.51in., Mormugao 1.27in., and Karwar 1.90in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; Belgaum has had 0.76in., and Nizamabad 0.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The area of low pressure that lay over the north-east Central Provinces has disappeared. The depression which is reported to have formed at the head of the Bay of Bengal has begun to affect the weather in the central parts of the country; it has determined an extension of rainfall into Central India and east Rajputana and a considerable increase of rainfall in the Central Provinces. The monsoon from the Arabian Sea continues vigorous. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Central India West and the Centarl Provinces and local in east Rajputana, north Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. Some showers have occurred in Kathiawar and the United Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Central India West, the Central Provinces and north Hyderabad, local rain in south Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan and some showers in Gujarat, Kathiawar, east Rajputana, the United Provinces and on the north Madras coast.

Erratum.—Yesterday's summary under "Genreal Remarks" should have read "decreased in south Malabar," not south Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 28th of June 1917.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (27th June)	88.4	77.8	77	..	0	..
Jask	95.2	84.4	70	..	0	—0.05
Muskat						
Do. (27th June)	91.1	85 9	60	..	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	108.0	87.1	43	..	1.09	+0.61
Rawalpindi	106.0	82.4	52	..	6.39	+4.55
Lahore	108.0	86 1	62	..	1.97	+0 84
Hissar	109.2	83 5	56	..	2.08	..
Amritsar	102.9	82.1	61	..	6.81	+2.76
Delhi	101.1	83.0	76	..	4.86	+2.24
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.8	81.9	60	..	1.27	—0.81
Mainpuri	89.0	79.2	74	..	2.51	+0.20
Jhansi	96.8	78.0	82	..	2.86	+1.18
Cawnpore	91.4	76.1	84	2.10	3 21	+2.44
Allahabad	93.0	79.0	80	0.05	6.95	+2.79
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	110.5	87 8	44	..	0	—0.13
Karachi	93.4	83.8	74	..	0	—0.94
Ajmer	93.8	79.6	60	..	6.54	+4.62
Jaipore	101.5	79.1	63	0.03	2.92	+1.10
Mount Abu	99.2	76.8	81	0.95	3.71	+0.30
	78.0	68.2	76	..	5.05	+0 87
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Deesa	93.0	80.5	72	..	1.28	—0.50
Dwarka	85.2	79.5	86	0.02	0.82	—1.15
Veraval	84.2	78.2	91	1.87	11.85	+8.37
Rajkot	89.2	74.8	67	..	1.23	—1.23
Bhavnagar Para	95.4	79.8	90	..	0.98	—2.32
Surat	89.5	78.5	88	..	5.94	—1.12
Ahmedabad	98.2	80.6	77	..	2.20	—1.82
Deesa	95.1	81.4	77	..	0.00	—1.49
Neemuch	93.1	72.5	87	1.60	3.25	+0 93
Indore	90.1	72.2	89	0.84	4.76	—0 43
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.3	74.9	92	0.46	5.39	—1.38
Saugor	91.0	73.2	91	1.39	3.64	—2 51
Hoshangabad	88.5	73.4	94	1.17	5.39	+0.11
Khandwa	93 4	73.2	89	2.40	7.21	+2 45
Akola	96.1	72.8	85	0.25	4.69	+0.05
Amraoti	91.8	72.8	87	0.68	3.49	—2.46
Nagpur	90.6	72.6	78	0.40	4.44	—2.43
Chanda	79.5	74.8	95	0.44	6.78	+0.23
Raipur	77.9	74 1	94	0.88	18.27	+10.81
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	79 0	91	0.75	14.20	—2.82
Satnagiri	84.7	75.3	83	0.51	29.19	+2.78
Mormugao	86.2	73.7	93	1.27	27 93	—0.33
Karwar	81.0	73.2	86	1.90	39.87	+3.80
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	..	73.4	66	..	0.65	—3.52
Ahmednagar	89.8	72.5	70	0.04	3.10	—1.71
Poona	85.8	73.4	86	..	4.97	—0.29
Dhulapur	89.2	73.1	71	..	3 55	—0.95
Sholapur	85.4	71.7	77	..	6.08	+2.76
Belgaum	74.2	65.3	97	0.76	9.98	+2.21
Aurangabad	86.6	72 3	82	0.08	7.64	+2.74
Nizamabad (Indor)	83 4	73.7	82	0.10	4.61	+0.15
Hyderabad	82	67.2	95	0.03	2.62	—1.52
MALABAR AND CARLOS—						
Calicut	76 6	70.5	93	3.10	50.36	+15.95
Cochin	75.8	74.1	95	1.37	32 25	—0.20
Colombo	87.9	74.3	90	1.33	29.79	+3.27
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—	85 6	75.4	90	0.35	9.13	—2.41
Madras	86 9	75.2	84	0 03	8.69	+4 29
Bellary	89.5	74.9	74	..	2 64	+0.74
Coimbatore	92 5	80.1	71	..	2.7	—0.23
Madras	83.2	78.2	73	..	5.24	+3.50
Bangalore	80 8	66.2	90	..	2.74	+0.04
Coimbatore	84.6	70.8	62	..	0.67	—0.81
Trichinopoly	94.5	78.8	66	..	2.04	+0.70
Negapatam	95.1	76.0	71	0 04	0.71	—0.48

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 28th June, 1917, was 29.775 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

RAILWAY POLICE AT MATUNGA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I request your favour of publishing the following:—

The well known Strike by the workmen of the G. I. P. Ry.'s workshop at Matunga has resulted in additional "Zulum" to the passengers, as is evident from what occurred to myself to-day. At 9-30 a.m., I wanted to purchase a season-ticket for Bombay for my friend and for that purpose entered the compound of the hedged-in office when I was confronted by some four to five Railway policemen with the muzzles of their guns levelled at my head. What else could I picture to myself but a runaway culprit captured at the point of the bayonet. I explained to these "Protectors of Justice" my purpose but in turn was pushed out in the crowd of workmen. I called out to the Station Master who replied to me that his orders were not to admit any person within the precincts. Such has been the just behaviour of the Railway Officials towards the travelling public.—Yours, etc.,

RAMJI LADHA.

508-10, Dongri Street,
Bhat Bazaar.

Rs. 4

Will Purchase You One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

As Cheap As Charming.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have A Set.

Write to:—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,

BENARES CITY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 9th Sud of Ashad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 9th of Ramjan, 1335.
Parsi: 22nd of Deh, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 3m.; Sunset: 7h. 20m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunderabas, Mohamerah and Basra, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6 p.m.

Reception at Government House, Ganeshkhind, 9-45 p.m.

Mails for Lourenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Friday.

SATURDAY, June 30.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Hanjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Kowait, Linga, Bunderabas, Mohamerah and Basra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 1-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 12-30 p.m.

Educational Conference, Convocation Hall of the Bombay University, 2-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 1.

Educational Conference, Convocation Hall.

MONDAY, July 2.

Educational Conference, Convocation Hall.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: 6-30 and 10 p.m.—Battle of the Alps.

Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty Series?"

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9, 10-45.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, June 28.

574. Transfer.—No. 520 Pte. E. J. Duckett is transferred from Satara Detachmednt to "B" Company.

575. Corps Order No. 502 dated 7th June 1917 so far as relates to Pte. M. S. Antia is cancelled.

576. Decrease.—The undermentioned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—

No. 474 Pte. Brown W. J. Satara Dett. (Military).

577. Increase.—The following are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Coys. as under:—

No. 623, Pte. Roberts, J., No. 624, Pte. Kitte, E.O., No. 629, Pte. Hawkes, R., No. 628, Pte. Gilbert, E., all "A" Coy.

No. 625, Corpl. Barratt, E.A., No. 626, Pte. Hawkes, L.L., No. 627, Pte. Hoyt, A., No. 630, Pte. Scott, A., all "B" Coy.

No. 631, Pte. Devine, P., No. 632, Pte. Fear, A., all "A" Coy.

No. 633, Cadet Devine, W., No. 634, Cadet Hunter, P., No. 635, Pte. Sequeira, A. E., all "B" Coy.

A. R. KEARSEY, Captain,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

NOTICE.

WANTED an efficient typist for the Poona Rifles, pay according to qualifications.

INDIAN PASSENGERS & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

In support of this Association donations amounting to Rs. 2,000 have been received from various persons.

LADIES' BRANCH, BOMBAY FAMINE FUND COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the General Committee of the above Branch will be held to-day at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the rooms of the Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road.

A. E. SOCIETY'S OLD BOYS' UNION,

The monthly conversational meeting of the above Union for the month of July will be held on Sunday, 1st July, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the Aryan Education Society's School, when Mr. Bapat will speak on "Manners and Fashions."

GOAN UNION.

On the 30th instant, at 7 p.m., a lecture on "Shakspeare the Man and the poet," will be delivered at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, Girgaum Road, by Mr. C. P. da Cunha, in aid of the Fund for the prevention of Female Emigration. The Rev. Fr. A. Goodier, will preside.

A LECTURE AT DADAR

Under the auspices of the Students' Social Union, Dadar, a public lecture will be delivered by Prof. G. M. Chiplunkar of Mahilashram, Poona, on "My Tour round the World," in Marathi, at 5 p.m. on Sunday, the 1st July in the Hall of the Dadar English School.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Six attacks and four deaths occurred from plague on Thursday, Kamatipura and Sion, each reporting one attack, Market and Tardeo, one attack and one death each, Fort Northern, two attacks and one death and Maratha Hospital, one death. Three attacks and one death occurred from smallpox. The total number of deaths from all causes was 82 as compared with 69 of the corresponding day of last year and 55 of 1915.

FIRE AT BEACH CANDY ROAD.

An outbreak of fire occurred on Wednesday evening at Beach Candy Road in a three-storeyed building, belonging to one Moreshwer Kashinath. The fire originated from a spark from the chimney on the second floor. Several fire engines promptly arrived on the spot and succeeded in keeping the flames confined to the floor on which they had broken out and in preventing them from spreading to the paper mill adjoining the house. The fire was put out in about twenty minutes. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 3,000.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The services of Captain A. W. T. Webb, Assistant Resident, Kolhapur, and second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry, are replaced temporarily at the disposol of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Mr. D. S. Modak, Probationary Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Satara, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend, up to 31st July 1917, the period of the appointment of Mr. A. Master I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Satara as Assistant Settlement Officer, in addition to his ordinary duties, in connection with the revision settlement of the Tasgaon Taluka in the Satara District.

Mr. Rudraya Shivlingayya Hiremath is allowed an extension. till 24th June 1917, of the privilege leave granted to him.

Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton, Chaplain of Mount Abu. to be Garrison Chaplain, Bombay, vice the Rev. C. D. T. Mason.

Rev. C. D. T. Mason, Garrison Chaplain, Bombay, to be Chaplain of Mount Abu vice the Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton.

Rev. G. F. Harvey was appointed to do duty at the Presidency from the afternoon of the 16th June to the 19th June 1917.

Mr. H. Campbell, Barrister-at-Law, Professor of Law, Government Law School, Bombay, is granted extension of the leave sanctioned in Government Notification dated the 14th December 1916, up to and inclusive of 9th November 1917.

Mr. Ganesh Bhaskar Jathar to be temporary Lecturer on Logic and English on Rs. 300 per mensem at the Arts College, Dharwar, pending further orders.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., to be Assessor on the Tribunal of Appeal vice Mr. A. E. Mirams, on leave.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred upon Major Edward Dudley Sampson. 2nd Battalion, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

Poona Rifles.—Lieutenant E. M. Duggan, Poona Rifles, is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 1st June 1917.

ITALIAN RED CROSS BENEFIT.

TO-NIGHT AT THE EXCELSIOR.

The attention of our readers is called to the final exhibition of the Official Italian War Films "The Battle of the Alps" at 10 p.m. to-night, when the profits will be handed over to the Italian Red Cross Society. So little has been done in Bombay for our Allies in this direction that it is hoped a packed house will reward the efforts of Sig. Alfreda Monzata, the Vice-Consul for Bombay and Delegate of the Italian Red Cross, Bombay Branch, and Mr. James McGrath, both of whom have worked hard in their different capacities to make the exhibition a financial success. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have with their usual kindness shown their interest by giving their distinguished patronage. The Italian Community of Bombay are all assisting to the utmost and the public at large have now an excellent opportunity of contributing to the well-deserved fund and at the same time extening their knowledge of the colossal task imposed upon the Italian Army both by Man and Nature. These films were shown extensively in London for the same excellent purpose and were given the gracious personal patronage of their Majesties King George, Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra and several guests of the Overseas Imperial Conference. As stated before, the Excelsior Theatre Syndicate are generously giving the whole of the profits for to-night's performance and a goodly sum of money is expected to be handed over to Sig. Monzata for the Society he represents in Bombay. The booking of seats is proceeding briskly at Messrs. S. Rose & Co. but there are several good seats available.

CHARGE AGAINST A DOCK COOLIE.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED WITH A WARNING.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Shaik Abdul Shaik Madar charged one Hassay, an employee of the B. I. S. N. Company, Ltd. serving in the Victoria Docks, with assault. Mr. M. K. Azad appeared for the complainant and Mr. B. J. Dhondy and Mr. Bomanji Mehta defended.

The complainant's case was that on the 16th instant, he was standing near a godown in the Princes's Dock waiting for work, when the accused came there with some of the Company's coolies and removed some baggage. The complainant then told the accused that if he got this work done by the company's men, the licensed coolies like himself would not get any work to do. The accused thereupon got annoyed and kicked the complainant.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He said on account of constant complaints from passengers the company had changed the gang to which the complainant belonged. On the day in question the complainant had not got his buckle with him, and he was taken to the police station where it was found that he was a licensed coolie.

The case was struck off on the accused's undertaking not to molest the complainant.

A DISTURBED FUNERAL.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, concluded at the Coroner's Court, the adjourned inquest touching the death of Amribai, a Hindu woman, aged about twenty years, who was found dead in her room at Tardeo flats on the morning of the 18th instant. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased's husband on his return home at 4-30 a.m. on the 18th instant from a religious recital found the deceased lying dead on the bed. As she had suffered from fever for some days prior to her death, the husband obtained a death certificate from a Municipal ramosi stating that death was due to fever. The body was then taken to the burial ground at Worli. Here the funeral was stopped and the body was removed to the Morgue, as Inspector Carter had in the meantime received information that the death was due to opium poisoning. Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, and the Chemical Analyser, said no poison could be detected. The medical evidence was to the effect that death was due to aortic and pulmonary throbs. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

CHILDREN ROBBED OF ORNAMENTS.

Kamalabai Babul Runchhor, a Hindu girl, was returning home from school at 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday, when at the corner of Sheikh Memon Street and Kalbadevi Road, a Hindu stopped her, removed a gold necklace valued at Rs. 100 from her person, and disappeared.

Chanchalbai Thackersey Mahishunker, aged 10 years, was returning from Null Bazaar on Wednesday, where she had been to purchase vegetables, when a Hindu met her, removed an ornament valued at Rs. 135 from her person and ran away.

HIGH COURT

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A WIDOW'S ESTATES.

DISPUTED SUCCESSION.

(Before Justice Marten.)

Fulchand Gulabchand & others ..... Plaintiffs
v.
1. Sagdish Sakalchand
2. Bai Pasi ..... Defendants.

This was a suit claiming a declaration that in the events that had happened the plaintiffs were entitled to the property left by one Bai Diwali, that the first defendant was not adopted by Bai Diwali and praying for administration of the estate of Bai Diwali.

The Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad and Mr. D .F. Mulla appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. J. B. Kanga and Mr. M. J. Mehta appeared for the second defendant.

One Mokamchand Amichand died about 25 years ago, leaving a son, Chunilal, and a widow, Bai Diwali. He left considerable property. Chunilal died about the year 1899. He left his only heir his mother Diwali. Bai Diwali died in a railway train between Palghar and Bombay on the 31st May, 1914. She left considerable property valued at about Rs. 70,000 consisting of Government paper, ornaments and immoveable properties at Poona and Mehsana in Baroda territory, of which place Mokamchand and Chunilal were the natives. After Bai Diwali's death disputes arose as to the succession to this property. Plaintiffs claimed to be entitled to inherit the property as the nearest Gotraja Sajinda of Chunilal Mokamchand, the last male owner of the properties.

ALLEGED ADOPTION BY BAI DIWALI.

The first defendant was a minor and he claimed the property as the adopted son of Mokamchand. The father of the first defendant was a school master at Mansa, a place near Mesana, and was a poor relation of Bai Diwali. He alleged that Bai Diwali had frequently expressed to him a desire to adopt his boy the first defendant. Four or five days prior to the 24th May, 1914, it was alleged that the first defendant's father was sent for by Bai Diwali, who told him that she had decided to adopt his son and that she had arranged that the adoption should take place on the following Sunday, the 24th May, 1914. He, therefore, returned to Mansa, on the 24th May, then went to Ahmedabad to fetch the first defendant, who was kept there in a charitable boarding school, and afterwards went with the first defendant to Mesana. It was alleged that the adoption took place at Bai Diwali's house at Mesana on the afternoon of the 24th May, 1914. The ceremony was performed by a Brahmin, several relations were invited and worship at the temple and a small dinner also followed the ceremony. The first defendant and his father left Mesana the same day to return to Ahmedabad and Mansa. The first defendant pleaded that the adoption, alleged by him to have taken place on the 24th May, was valid and he claimed the whole property left by Bai Diwali as such adopted son. He further pleaded that even if the adoption be held not proved or invalid, the plaintiffs were not entitled to the property. As one Bai Pasi, the second defendant was a nearer Gotraja Sajinda to the deceased than the plaintiff.

ANOTHER CLAIMANT TO PROPERTY.

The second defendant denied the alleged adoption. She alleged that as between the plaintiffs and herself she was the preferential heir according to Hindu Law and as such entitled to succeed to the property. She further alleged that Mokamchand and Chunilal being natives of Mesana were governed by the Hindu Law as administered in the Baroda State and that by virtue of section 30 of Act III of Samvat 1967 of that State, she, as the widow of a nearer Gotraja Sajinda, was entitled to succeed to the property in priority to the plaintiffs.

Considerable evidence on commission was recorded at Mesana and Ahmedabad on the point of adoption and the relationship of the plaintiffs to Mokamchand. The evidence taken on commission having been read the first defendant and his father were examined at considerable length before his Lordship.

The hearing had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Motichand and Devidas.

Solicitors for the first defendant: Amin and Desai.

Solicitors for the second defendant: Purnand & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 29TH OF JUNE, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1362-14.—Motichand & D, Fulchand Gulabchand & ors v. Jagdish Sakarchand and anr, Amin and Desai, Purnand and Co., Part Heard.

183-16.—Payne & Co., Khensabai widow & anr v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., & ors, Payne & Co., Patell & Ez., Part Heard, 10-4-17.

175-15.—Patell and Ez, Kaderbhoy Mahomedally Bootwalla v. Krishnabai widow and ors, Tyabjee D and Co., Bhaishanker K & G.

1257-14.—Smetham B & Co., Harischandra Ganpat Kaduskar v. Ramchandra Kondaji Kaduskar and ors, Judah and S. Amin and Desai, Chitnis M & K.

1136-15.—Payne and Co., Khatubai v. Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co., Surveyor & Co., Little & Co.

373-16.—Wadia G and Co., Messrs. Brandon & Co. a firm v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

237-17.—Malvi H M & R, Ramgopal Bansidhar & anr v. Chhaganlal Premchand & anr, Against 2nd Deft. only.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

336-17.—Chitnis M and K, Bhagwan Moti & Co. a firm v. Lalji Morarji and ors, Shamrao M & H, Part Heard.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

805-16.—Daph F & D, Dayabhai Mangaldas a firm v. Maneklal Mansukbhai, Edg. G W & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

63-17—Merwanji K and Co, Gokaldas Kanayalal v. Bakhtawarmal Jagatiya & ors, Mulji and Tha.

1357-16—Mulji and Tha, S Dewaji Pant v K Satyanarayen, Pocha and Co.

JAIN STUDENTS' HOME.

OPENING CEREMONY IN BOMBAY.

The opening ceremony of the United Jain Students' Home was performed on Sunday last at Princess Street, Bombay under the chairmanship of H. H. the Maharaja Sir Bhawanisinghji Bahadur of Jhalawar. The meeting was largely attended by members of all the three sects of he Jain community, Messrs. M. K. Gandhi and H. S. Pollock were among those present.

Mr. Vadilal M. Shah, the founder of the institution, explained the aims and objects of the Home, which were to encourage higher education create union between the different sects of Jainism and inspire a love of service to religion and humanity and gave a short history as to how the idea struck him when he was attempting to bring about a reconciliation between the two warring Jain sects, Swetambers and Digambars, in connection with the Shikharji hill and how within so short a time, he was able with the assistance of his sympathetic co-workers, to finish all the preliminary preparations in connection with the Homes at Bombay and Ahmedabad. He further said that 40 students were accommodated in each Home and that a building was specially prepared for the Ahmedabad Home at the cost of about Rs. 40,000. He had fortunately secured the honorary services of two best scholars as lecturers on religion. The special features of the institute, he mentioned, were that no outside help towards the expenses of the institute was to be accepted, though of course donations in the form of scholarships to needy students were welcome, that amongst the members of the Managing Committee and advisory Boards besides the Jains of all the three sects there were non-Jains also, that the inner management of the institute was wholly left to the students themselves with a view to prepare them to stand on their own legs, that no sectarian differences were to be observed and that some non-Jain students too were admitted. Muni Maharaj Mani Sagarji then spoke eulogising the zeal of the founder of the Home. His Holiness blessed the institute and exhorted aims to be over alive to education, union and self-sacrifice, the chief requirements of the age.

His Highness the Maharaja then addressed the gathering He said he could not believe that the Jains, who were wise in all other matters, would so foolishly squander monies which were badly required for education. He advised the Jain leaders to sympathise with and bless the two new institutions which were started that day and he hoped to see more Wadilals in the Jain community. His Highness then declared the Home open. At the time of departing the Maharaja announced on his behalf a donation of Rs. 500 a year to be continued for 20 years, amounting to Rs. 10,000 in all.

REGARDING FITNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you to find room for the following remarks in your valuable paper.

Of all the arguments put forward by the opponents of Home Rule for India, the favourite one seems to be that Indians are not fit for it at the present time. Though this argument has been answered on innumerable occasions and the fitness of Indians to assume the responsibility of self-government, shown to be of a sufficient degree to sweep away the apprehensions of those who raise the cry of unfitness, it may not be amiss to point out that there is one aspect of this question which the man with the "unfit" cry seems to be unable to see.

Now of the various points raised, to establish the unfitness of Indians for Home Rule prove, their inherent inaptitude for assuming the responsible task,

PATHAN TERRORISM IN BOMBAY.

DEBATE IN BOMBAY CORPORATION.

ATTENTION OF GOVERNMENT TO BE DRAWN.

DR. SUKHIA'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

NEED OF TRAMWAY SHELTERS.

A CHOWPATTY NUISANCE.

At the adjourned meeting held yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. J. A. D. McBain, the Bombay Municipal Corporation passed a proposition moved by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia drawing the attention of Government to the Duncan Road murder and to the terrorism practised by Pathan money lenders in Bombay.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved: "That the President be requested to invite the attention of Government to the most woeful and frightful state of affairs prevailing in the City of Bombay, as described in the High Court judgment in the matter of the Duncan Road murder case and from the articles in the "Times of India," dated the 6th April, and the "Bombay Chronicle," dated the 6th, 10th and 27th April, 1917, and also from an article on Child Protection in the "Social Service Quarterly" of April, 1916, and to the correspondence that appeared in the papers evincing sheer helplessness of the women of the poor classes who are victimized and enslaved all their life by unscrupulous human monsters, particularly Pathan money-lenders, in the City, and probably in other parts of the Presidency, and they be informed that it is the deliberate opinion of the Corporation that it is essentially necessary and desirable to undertake early legislative measures to put a stop to such terrorism and blackguardism."

"A STANDING SCANDAL."

Dr. Sukhia said it was not necessary for him to say anything more on the subject as organs of public opinion had already ventilated the matter. He referred to a matter in which a Pathan money-lender was stabbed by a person in pure self-defence. It was a regrettable matter that the police were inactive in the matter. It was within the province of this Corporation to approach Government for suitable legislation to prevent occurrences of Pathan terrorism. A question of this kind had been raised in the Imperial Legislative Council, but nothing tangible had come out of it. Even in England they had taken steps in these war times to put a stop to these evils, and he hoped that something would be done in Bombay. It was a standing scandal in Bombay and something must be done to strengthen the hands of the police.

Mr. Khakhar, seconding the proposition, said the Pathan money-lenders were a terror to poor people. These money-lenders not only took the law into their own hands, but killed the victims in many instances. For the safety of the people and of the poor people specially something must be done.

MESSRS. MODY AND TOD'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. H. P. Mody thought the proposal was a hasty one and nothing had been adduced by the mover in support of it. He asked if anybody could say after the two or three incidents quoted by Dr. Sukhia that fresh legislation was necessary. It was a matter for the police to deal with and they were quite able to do that. Legislation was not a panacea for every evil under the sun. No good could be done by the Corporation rushing in the matter to Government and asking for more powers. It was the policeman who had detected the matter first. He thought no case had been made out, and the proposal must be withdrawn.

Mr. A. M. Tod said Dr. Sukhia's motion could not deal with the matter at all. It was not the concern of the Corporation to take the matter up.

"IMPOSSIBLE TO KILL THIS EVIL."

Sir D. E. Wacha said there were many evils which could not be cured by legislation and this was an evil of that sort. It was impossible to kill this evil. Legislation had never been able to deal with it, and the evil had existed from time immemorial. All these things were going on in every modern city, like Paris, Vienna and others.

THE REAL POINT MISSED.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit said Sir D. E. Wacha had missed the real point. The point was not that the vice was not there, but whether it justified the Corporation in going to Government asking for legislation in the matter. The police had ample powers in the matter, and if they wanted any further they would approach Government, and until they did so, the Corporation could do nothing in the matter.

Dr. D. B. P. Master was of opinion that it would be desirable to draw the attention of Government to the two cases, and he hoped Dr. Sukhia would modify his proposition to that effect.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said the terrorism practised by Pathan money-lenders, must be put a stop to, and it was the duty of this Corporation to ask Government to instruct the police to deal more vigorously with Pathan terrorism.

POLICE POWERS.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla asked the Corporation to abstain from passing any resolution asking Government for special legislation. Before they did this the Corporation should first ascertain whether the powers of the police were or were not adequate to deal with the situation and they must next see what additional powers should be given to the police. He pointed out that the Bill introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council, stood on a different footing from the question referred to in Dr. Sukhia's proposition. That Bill was for the protection of minor girls, whom women of ill-fame kept in their houses ostensibly for the purpose of teaching them the art of singing, but really with the intention of making them lead a life of immorality. That Bill had nothing to do with the subject-matter of the proposition moved by Dr. Sukhia, and before they passed this proposition they had to consider several questions which it involved—whether or not the powers of the police were adequate to deal with the terrorism practised by the Pathans in Bombay, and if not, what additional powers should be given to the police. He thought Dr. Sukhia would do well to be content with the discussion that had ensued.

MR. J. A. WADIA'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. J. A. Wadia suggested that the last few lines of the resolution after "city" should be omitted. He suported the resolution.

Mr. S. D. Navalker agreed with the previous speaker.

DR. SUKHIA'S REPLY.

Dr. Sukhia said what he objected to was the "slave trade." It was not only immorality, but blackguardism and slave trade. At present poor, helpless, women were dragged from the streets to houses of evil repute for immoral purposes. The police were helpless in the matter. Although the evil was confined to the poorer classes, he feared that in course of time it would also affect the middle classes. They must remember that responsible newspapers had agitated in the matter. His chief point was that the slave trade should be put a stop to. The police had said that they had no power to prevent slave trade, but Mr. Mody had said that they had them. He thought Mr. Mody should be placed at the head of the Police Department. He accepted Mr. Wadia's suggestion that the last few lines should be omitted.

The proposition was carried in the modified form.

WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved the following proposition:—

"That with a view to ascertain the exact condition of the water supply and distribution of water in the City, the Commissioner is requested to furnish the following information to the Corporation and to have it inserted annually in the Administration Report, *viz.*:—

'(1) What total quantity of water is brought every day into the City and out of that how much is approximately used for (a) shipping, (b) docks, (c) mills, (d) railways, (e) road-watering, and (f) gully-flushing, and how much is given or left to be used for domestic and other purposes in each ward, showing the supply per head in gallons to the population?

'(2) What number of premises (buildings) there are in each ward, and out of that how many have water-closets on (a) full flushing, and (b) intermediate system, and what quantity of water is approximately required for flushing them per head of population.'"

Mr. R. B. Mantri seconded the proposition, which was carried.

TRAMWAY SHELTERS.

Mr. Maganlal D. Khakhar moved: "That the Commissioner's attention be invited to the desirability of providing shelters for Tramway passengers at the Museum West and East up stations and at the Victoria Gardens and he be requested to move the Tramways Company to provide the shelters before the monsoon, if possible."

Mr. Khakhar said the item had been transferred from May agenda. Shelters were quite necessary at these stations, particularly at Museum West.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia suggested that the matter should be referred to the Tramways Committee.

Mr. Khakhar accepted the modification, and his proposition, so modified, was carried.

BOAT HOUSE AT CHOWPATTY.

The Commissioner, in a letter, stated:—"I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution No. 7413, dated the 22nd February, 1917, regarding the corrugated iron shed erected on the Chowpatty sands opposite the passenger level crossing. The shed referred to is, as the Corporation are aware, the boat-house of the Bombay Gymkhana. The Gymkhana applied in January, 1916, to Government for permission to remove the boat-house to its present site, stating that they had been asked to do so by the Executive Engineer, Presidency. The Executive Engineer's reasons for making the request are explained in the following extract from a memorandum which he wrote on the subject:—'The construction of the proposed new road on the Kennedy Sea Face may probably not be started for two years hence, but after the northern portion of the sea wall, now under construction, has been raised above the level of the beach, the present position of the Bombay Gymkhana boat-shed will be inconveniently situated for the launching and housing of the boats, while, if the shed is transferred to the proposed site, which is on the seaward side of the footpath, the launching and housing of the boats would be a comparatively easy matter and, at the same time, would occasion no inconvenience to the public using the existing footpath. The present site of the boat-shed, including the space between the shed and the northern boundary of the Kennedy Sea Face land, which is required for getting the boats into and out of the sheds, contains about 600 square yards, and when the concrete and masonry work of the sea-wall is in progress near the boat-shed all available vacant land in the vicinity, including the site of the boat-shed, will be required for stacking materials, and in the monsoon season the space now occupied by the boat-shed will be required for parking plant, such as the steam crane and the steam pile driver, with appurtenances, &c., &c.' Government gave the permission asked for on the conditions (i) that a certain rent should be paid, (ii) that the boat-house should be painted in an approved colour so as not to be conspicuous and should be maintained in good condition, and (iii) that the structure should be removed and the ground restored as far as possible to its original condition at a month's notice. If the Corporation are of opinion that the boat-house in its present condition is objectionable or is a source of inconvenience to the public—in my opinion it is not—the proper course, I think, would be to make a representation on the subject to Government."

REMOVAL OF THE STRUCTURE URGED.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir moved: That in the opinion of the Corporation, as a matter of principle no building should be erected on the Chowpatty sands, which should be dedicated to the public use; that the President be requested to approach Government with the opinion and to make an earnest request to Government that in the best interests of a large number of citizens Government would be pleased to have the Bombay Gymkhana boat-house removed.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said he had no wish that the members of the Bombay Gymkhana should be deprived of boating, but the Corporation should express its emphatic opinion that no structure should be allowed on the Chowpatty sands. The Gymkhana should not find it difficult to get another place to build a boat-house on, but the Chowpatty sands should not be touched. He hoped Government would comply with the request made in the proposition.

The Corporation at this stage adjourned to Monday.

ERANDOL MUNICIPALITY TO BE RE-ESTABLISHED.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S NOTIFICATION.

By an order made under section 179 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and published in Government Notification dated the 6th September 1911, the Municipality of Erandol was, for reasons therein stated, declared incompetent to perform, and "to have persistently made default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by law, and to have gravely abused its powers," and was therefore superseded for a period of three years, which term was subsequently extended for a further period of three years under orders contained in Government Notifications dated the 14th October 1914, and the 14th August 1916. As the period of supersession will expire on the 5th September, 1917, the Bombay Government, have just issued orders as follows:—

The Governor-in-Council, having taken into his consideration the circumstances attending the said supersession and the results of recent enquiries, is of opinion that the Municipality should be re-established with effect from the 6th September 1917. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is accordingly pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (a) and (b) of section 11 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, to direct that the Erandol Municipality shall, on and after the 6th September 1917, consist of fourteen councillors (inclusive of the President), of whom seven shall be elected and the remainder nominated, and that of the nominated councillors, three may be salaried servants of Government.

G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' STRIKE.

WORKMEN STILL LOCKED OUT.

The workmen of the G. I. P. Railway workshops at Matunga went to the workshops yesterday morning but found the doors closed and left after about an hour. It appears that the men have been told to send in their representation to the Agent through their superior. The works in the meantime remain closed.

PUNITIVE POLICE AT AMINABAD.

In view of the alleged objectionable conduct of the inhabitants of the village of Aminabad in the Hungund Taluka of Bijapur District, the Bombay Government have directed the employment of additional police in the village for a further period of one year, the cost of upkeep of whom amounting to Rs. 1,026-5-9 will be defrayed wholly by a rate charged on the Lingayat inhabitants of the village.

AVICENA'S FAMOUS RECIPE REDISCOVERED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Qazi Khadim Husain, a local Pleader, who is a grandson of the late Hakiem Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur, physician to the late Maharaja Jiaji Rao of Gwalior, and who has himself a fair knowledge of Ionian system of medicine has rediscovered in his library of old medical books the famous receipe of Avicena, the Arab philosopher, for the famous food called "The Persian Pills."

Two grains of this food, which is in dry powder form mixed with some sweet liquid forms the strength of 1 lb., of meat. He is ready to submit it to chemical examination should any one desire it.—Yours, etc.,

MAHOMED JABYA.

Mohalla Ranoorgorym,
Bara Banki (Oudh), June 25.

The running of passenger trains on the hill section of the Assam-Bengal Railway between Baderpur and Harangajao and Lumding, will be resumed from 1st July.

Calcutta and its suburbs contain four hundred and seventy-three printing presses, and publish fifteen daily papers, three bi-weekly, thirty-seven weekly, seven fortnightly, one hunred and forty-two monthly and twenty-five quarterly papers and magazines.

BOMBAY EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

HIGH COURT JUDGES EXEMPTED.

The Bombay Exemption Tribunal, consisting of Mr. W. C. Shepherd (President), and Mr. G. H. Bowman and Lieut-Col. R. B. Low (members) resumed its sittings at the Town Hall, Bombay, yesterday. Captain S. T. Sheppard represented the General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade.

The Tribunal granted an application made on behalf of Mr. H. L. Phillips of the Government Press for total exemption uptil the 31st of December.

The Manager and Acting Secretary, the Bombay Telephone Co. Ltd. asked for exemption from general service on behalf of Mr. W. A. C. Bromham and Mr. H. G. Sale, who, he said, were absolutely indispensable for the company's work in Bombay. Several of the employees of the firm had joined the Defence of India Force and exemption from general service had been asked for only two men, who, however, were anxious to do their drills. The Tribunal granted exemption from general service uptil the 31st of December.

CUSTOME EMPLOYEES.

The Collector of Customs applied for total exemption for all except 27 out of the total number of 106 employees of the Customs. He guaranteed to keep the number of 27 upto strength and said it would be more convenient if it was left to the Customs authorities to supply the 27 men.

Captain Sheppard enquired if it would not be possible for the rest to undergo "reserve" training.

The Collector said it would upset the arrangements in the Preventive Department. These men had to go to duty in the morning when the drills started.

Captain Sheppard said they might be able to do one drill a week.

The Collector said he had no objection to men of the Appraising and another department doing this but men of the Preventive Service could not be spared from their work.

The President asked the Collector to specify the names of the persons whom he wanted to be exempted. The Tribunal postponed passing orders.

Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. applied for an extension of the period of total exemption granted to Mr. S. W. Shepherd, Mr. J. P. Rose, Mr. H. Stewart and Mr. T. Whelpdale who were engaged in munition work. The Tribunal extended the period to the 31st of December.

The Royal Indian Marine asked for total exemption for four more of their men, which was granted.

Mr. J. B. T. Johnstone, European manager of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co. asked for exemption from general service on the ground that he was the only European on the staff. He was granted exemption from general service till the 31st of December.

EXEMPTION FOR JUDGES.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, asked for total exemption for the Hon. Sir S. Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten.

Captain Sheppard enquired if any reasons had been given.

The President said it was stated that the exemptions were asked for in the interests of public service Mr. Justice Marten had tried to do military training. As to Sir S. Batchelor he was nearly 50 and it was stated that he could not be spared from his work as his judicial duties completely absorbed his time.

Captain Sheppard said judges at Allahabad and other places were doing drills.

The Tribunal granted total exemptions.

KARNATAK COLLEGE, DHARWAR.

OPENING CEREMONY.

The opening ceremony of the Karnatak College, Dharwar, was performed on Wednesday the 20th instant by Sir M. B. Chaubal, in the absence of his Excellency Lord Willingdon owing to medical advice. On behalf of his Excellency Sir M. B. Chaubal received the address.

Mr. S. K. Rodda, Chairman of the Karnatak College Association presented his report.

Sir M. B. Chaubal then made a speech in the course of which he said:—

"Now a word of earnest advice to the intending students of this College. They ought to consider this as a National College in the real sense of the word. They ought to see that this College has been rendered possible by the subscriptions of all classes of the people, even those outside the province. Mahomedans, Parsis and Christian have all contributed towards it. There is not and ought never to be, anything sectarian or sectional in the sacred cause of education. I wish, therefore, to impress on the students the corporate character of this college and the necessity of their developing a feeling of *esprit-de-corps*. They should take a pride in it and endeavour to far as in them lies to establish its reputation not only for learning but also for loyalty and those higher moral qualities connected in the term "gentleman" and "sportsmanship". Every student of this College, be he a Lingayat or a Brahmin, a Mahomedan or Maratha, a Christian or a Parsi should, when in after life they have to grapple with the difficulties and actualities of life, feel a mysterious bond of union in the fact that they have passed in this institution some years together, and stand by each other in the most genuine spirit of comradeship."

After reading a message of sympathy from Lord Willingdon Sir M. B. Chaubal declared the college open.

He then announced that Meharban Baa saheb, the Chief of Ichalkar had promised a scholarhip for the institution. Towards the close of the proceedings, Rao Bahadur Artal announced that Lingayat widow (Rudrava Halannavar of Sangur in Karajgi Taluka) had offered to give Rs. 3,000 for scholarships for poor students.

POONA AND KAIRA DISTRICT BOARDS.

NUMBER OF ELECTIVE MEMBERS INCREASED.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 7 and 69 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884, the Bombay Government have issued orders modifying the constitution of the District Local Board of Poona as follows, with effect from the 1st of November 1917:—

Ten electric members, 8, *i.e.*, one to be elected by each of the Taluka Local Boards of the district from amongst its own members; 1 to be elected by the Poona City Municipality from amongst its own members; 1 to be elected by the holders of entire alienated villages within the district.

Six nominated members. To be appointed by Government.

In all, sixteen members."

KAIRA DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD.

Similarly the Kaira District Local Board will be reconstituted as follows with effect from 1st October 1917:—

Nine elective members, 7, *i.e.*, one to be elected by each of the Taluka Local Boards of the district from amongst its own members; 1 to be elected by the Nadiad Municipality from amongst its own members; 1 to be elected by the holders of entire alienated villages within the district.

Five nominated members. To be appointed by Government.

In all fourteen members."

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE, BOMBAY.

The joint Hon. Secretary of Educational Conference writes:—

Public interest continues to increase day by day as the sittings of the conference are approaching near and delegates from all parts of the Presidency are being elected by societies and associations interested in education. In the last circular issued by the Executive Committee of the Conference a list of fifteen public bodies which had already elected delegates was given. That list has since then swelled considerably and the following more associations have elected delegates for the Conference:—

BOMBAY.

The Anjuman-i-Islam; the Anjuman Zeya-ul-Islam; the Indian Economic Society; the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India; the Parsi Girls' School Association; the Kamgar Hilwardhak Sabha; the Jain Shuetambar Educational Board; the Ch. K. Prabhu Primary and Secondary Education Society; the Aryan Education Society; the Bombay Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya; the Students' Social and Literary Circle; the Bombay Telugu Education Fund; the Pathare Prabhu Mahila Samaj; the Merry Circle; the Daiwadnya Debating Society; the Kittee Bhandari Aikya Vardhak Mandal; the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandal; the Brahmin Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandal; the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj.

POONA.

The Deccan Educational Society.

SURAT.

The Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference.

AHMEDABAD.

The Gujarat Education League.

All these have among themselves already elected over one hundred and seventy-five delegates and more are still coming.

A number of Native States of the Presidency are sending representatives to the Conference the following being among them.

Kolhapur, Cutch, Bhavnagar, Dharampur, Palanpur, Radhanpur Sachin and Janjira.

The Hon. Mr. Shri Nivasa Shastri, President of the Servants of India Society has written to say that he will attend the Conference; among others who are attending are members of the Local and Imperial Legislative Councils leading Hindoo, Mahomedan and Parsi public men and educationists. In fact there is now hardly a single educationist of any importance who is not attending the Conference either as a Member, or as a Delegate or Visitors. Over two hundred teachers of the various schools of Bombay are attending the Conference as visitors, delegates or members.

The demand for admission has increased so much that the Committee has decided to throw open the Gallery of (The Sir Cowasji Jehangir) Convocation Hall to which free admission by ticket will be allowed. These tickets can be had from the Conference office.

Accommodation in the body of the Convocation Hall is all taken up, except about forty ladies' tickets. Issue of tickets will be stopped at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Friday) before which time they can be had from the Hon. Secretaries, at 121, Medows Street, Fort. The proceedings of the Conference will commence at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturday.

PROGRAMME.

1st day, 30th June, 1917, Saturday, 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1. "In Praise of knowledge" (a song) by pupils of the Ghandharva Maha Vidyalaya.
2. Formal request to the President-Elect to take the Chair.
3. Letters or Telegrams regreting inability to attend and wishing success to the proceedings.
4. Presidential Address.
5. Reading of papers.
6. Discussion on papers.
7. Election of the Subjects Committee.

2nd day. Sunday, the 1st July 1917, 2 p.m. (S. T.).

Proposals are under consideration for strengthening the Bench of the Lower Burmah Chief Court by the appointment of another permanent judge.

A most notable departure in friendly society practice is foreshadowed in the instruction given by the Executive of the Ashton Unity of Shepherds to their general secretary to prepare amendments of general rules so that members suffering from venereal disease shall be entitled to sick pay, says the "Manchester Guardian."

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	On 28-6-17 Rs.	Up to Date Rs.
War Loan	100	2,05,000
War Bonds ..	2,175	7,06,225
Cash Certificates..	14,740-8	14,04,170
Rs. ..	17,015-8	2,.,.,395

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

We have received the following:—

The total value of the tickets purchased in the W. I. T. Club War Loan Lottery is Rs. 36,42,090. After deducting expenses 20 per cent. will form the first prize, 10 per cent. second, 5 per cent. third, and the remainder divided into prizes of various values as advertised.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There was a letter in the yesterday's issue of your journal, animadverting on the senseless way in which the Calcutta War Lottery was drawn, with a new suggestion.

I beg to say that all such lotteries must be drawn only in one way, which is only the one logical and legal way to do, which was or is followed in W. L. of America.

If there are 350,000 tickets sold, with 1,000 prizes only, the 350,000 tickets should be in one barrel and in the other barrel, there should be 1,000 prize tickets (or discs of the same size as the tickets) with 349,000 *blank discs* or tickets mixed well together, and then drawn in the usual way.

Of course it is a matter of ten or twelve hours, but by this mode of drawing each and every ticket will get a chance of being drawn.

All the 350,000 tickets in one barrel and the thousand prize tickets in the other is a fraud.—Yours, etc.

A SUBSCRIBER.

June 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I do not think the majority of the people who have subscribed to the War Loan Lottery are satisfied with the way in which it has to be drawn. Looking to the Calcutta list of winners it is quite evident that a great injustice has been done to those whose tickets were never drawn.

I hope the Committee concerned will see that each and every ticket that has been sold should go through the drawing so that no one will have any cause of complaint. This could easily be done by having the rest of the prizes in blanks. The chief question will be of time, but I am sure as this is the greatest lottery of our times, under Government sanction in India, the members of the Committee will not mind a little more inconvenience and trouble. The number of members could be increased by taking up managers of the different Banks to help the Committee in their work.—Yours, etc.

"OCTERLONY."

Neemuch, June 26.

INDIA COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS.

"THE TIMES'" COMMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 4 p.m. June 28.

"The Times" emphasises the importance of the announcement of the appointment of two new Indian members of the Council of India. It points out that no statutory provision has ever been made for the nomination of Indians to the Council but says that it may be taken for granted that the principle now extended will become permanent. The Council forms an important and even vital element in the system under which the Indian administration is controlled from England and as long as the India Office preserves its present powers the Council should never be belittled or elbowed aside. "The Times" opines that until further changes are made in the polity of India, the Council should have a larger instead of a smaller share in the supervision of Indian affairs.

The new appointments are interesting because they indicate the widening of the field of choice. Sir P. Patani is one of the most remarkable Hindus of modern times. He has the wealth of administrative experience which few of his countrymen can claim and may be said to represent that very large class of moderate though liberal Indian opinion which still preponderates in the Peninsula.

Mr. Bupendra Nath Basu is an extremely able Bengali of sound judgment and a long experience of Indian affairs. He is the first prominent Indian politician to be nominated to the Council and his appointment will give much satisfaction in Bengal. The decision marks in effect the first step towards summoning the acknowledged spokesmen of Indian political thought to share the burden of executive control.

SINKING OF THE MONGOLIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 28.

News received from Bombay states that the Mongolia sank in 16 minutes on an even keel her masts being visible above the water. One passenger, a Parsi, named J. Nonia is known to have been drowned. Two others, Mr. W. Watt, an employee of a Calcutta firm and Mr. E. Hope of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. are missing, and it is feared they have been drowned.

Casualties among the crew which were mostly due to explosion are reported to be 28 six of whom were Europeans. Thirty mail bags have been washed ashore, but Bombay mail bags were all below deck and are still on the ship.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, June 26th.

Daily Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	—	7,000
Futures at New York July	—	—	26.00+25
" " Oct.	—	—	26.52+16
" " Jan.	—	—	26.75+12
Spot Cotton at New York	—	—	27.40+25
" " New Orleans	—	—	25.88+38
Futures at New Orleans July	—	—	26.14+52
" " Oct.	—	—	25.89+'0
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—	—	9½
Demand Bills	—	—	4.75.46
Silver Commercial Bars	—	—	1782

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ANSWERS TO CORESPONDENTS.

Correspondents are reminded that the Editor can in no circumstance undertake a discussion, by letter or otherwise, regarding the non-publication of letters or articles.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, June 29, 1917.

THE LESSON OF MESOPOTAMIA.

The meagre and disjointed summary of the report and findings of the Mesopotamia Commission which is telegraphed by Reuter hardly justifies the forming of a definite opinion as to the justice of some of the conclusions at which the Commissioners have arrived. We have had a striking object lesson in the case of the Dardanelles Commission, that a Royal Commission mostly composed of politicians thirsting for somebody's blood is hardly the sort of body that one can look to for a calm judicial and impartial finding on the matters into which it is called upon to enquire. The Dardanelles Commissioners' method of investigation failed to do justice to the men whom they criticised so severely, while in more than one instance they actually misrepresented in their report the evidence that was given before them. The fact of the matter is that the middle of the war is not the time when the consideration of the responsibility for blunders can be accorded in the atmosphere of impartiality that is necessary. That was clearly indicated by the report and findings of the Dardanelles Commission. We doubt whether the report of the Mesopotamian Commission will prove to be in any greater degree worthy of public confidence. It is to be hoped that there will be no more Royal Commissions while the war is in progress or we may arrive at a stage when there will be no one left who has not been censured for his responsibility at some stage or another. The government of the Empire must be carried on and so must be the conduct of the war. The present Prime Minister was a member of the War Cabinet that has now been twice censured by Royal Commissions, as well as other members of the present ministry. A little while ago Lord Hardinge was the Chairman of a Royal Commission that gravely censured the Secretary for Ireland. Now he is the victim of censure himself by another commission. By the time every body has censured everybody else we shall have no unsullied ministers or officials left.

In many respects the report of the Mesopotamia Commission tells us little more than we already knew. The published documents had already revealed that the chief responsibility for the ill-fated advance on Bagdad in October, 1915, rested upon Sir John Nixon, as was consistently maintained in these columns from the beginning. The Commission blames the Government of India and the War Cabinet for having allowed themselves to be induced by his fatuous optimism to sanction the enterprise. So far they are no doubt responsible. But the facts are very different from the scandalous accusations that were levelled at the War Cabinet and the Viceroy with such malignant persistency by certain journals in England and India. These critics sought to have it established that the advance was forced upon an unwilling military commander by ministers who were looking for some spectacular adventure to cover up their blunders. The Report makes it clear that they erred only in resting and acting upon the advice of the experts. As to this, it seems that the politicians are in an invidious position in war time. If they over-ride the advice of the experts they are laid open to fierce attacks, but if the experts advise them wrongly and they accept the advice they must share the responsibility. For them the weapon is loaded at both ends. It is not clear in what respect Lord Hardinge's responsibility is any greater than that of the War Cabinet or the Secretary of State, at least in the matter of the advance on Bagdad. Here it would seem that all were misled by the gross error and miscalculation of the man on the spot. In regard to the inadequacy of the equipment of the first expedition and other failings of the military authorities in India to cope with the situation, Lord Hardinge we are told was generally responsible in virtue of his position. Presumably Lord Hardinge followed the advice of his expert advisers and the blame to be laid upon him is more technical than moral.

We judge from the Report that the measure of blame, apart from what ministers and the Viceroy may have to bear by virtue of their positions, essentially rests in the greatest degree, first on Sir John Nixon, who was an incompetent and over-confident commander, and, secondly, on the military authorities in India, who were wholly incapable of dealing with the conduct of a great campaign beyond the borders of the country and were too conceited to listen to advice and criticism. We could wish that their fate will be taken as an example by others in high office in this country of the danger and folly of refusing to listen to the voice of public criticism. In this respect the findings of the Commission teach a lesson which requires to be driven home. The Surgeon-General in charge of the medical arrangements was unfit for his office, the Commander-in-Chief failed properly to supervise the arrangements as he should have done and declined to notice the rumours which were scandalising the public and which were afterwards found to be true. The lofty indifference of officialdom in this country to criticism has often enough been responsible for much evil, but it is doubtful whether the blindness and deafness of conceit have ever wrought so much avoidable blunder and suffering as in the case of the Mesopotamia scandals of 1915-1916.

A QUICK CHANGE POLITICIAN.

There has been some natural speculation as to the sources of Lord Pentland's inspiration for the policy of disastrous repression on which he has embarked. The extent to which he has been in touch with Indian public opinion and with the realities of Indian politics was sufficiently shown when he admitted in the course of his memorable interview with Mrs. Besant that he had no knowledge of the resolution on Self-Government which was passed by the Indian National Congress at their last session held in Lucknow. That was a crowning confession to come after the astounding ignorance displayed by the Governor of Madras in his speech of May 24th from which it appeared that he was fondly hugging the delusion that he "carried" responsible and representative Indians with him in his inept crusade against the constitutional liberties of the people. The simple truth is that Lord Pentland was living in a world of his own imaginings, and was apparently in little touch even with the non-official Indian members of his own Council,—without which it would have been impossible for him to talk and act with the superb irresponsibility that he has displayed.

It now appears that in his self-imposed segregation Lord Pentland was comforted and assisted by the counsels of Dr. T. M. Nair who has recently been engaged in earning a little notoriety for himself as a self-styled champion of Non-Brahmans. His main impulse, however, appears to have been a fanatical personal hatred of Mrs. Besant. Apart from that Dr. Nair has an interesting history which throws a glaring side-light on his present rôle of apologist to the Government of Madras. It appears that Dr. Nair was by way of being a rather rabid Radical for some years during which period he was not averse to using violent and threatening language towards the Government. This phase of the Doctor's political career belonged to the era when, as "New India" puts it, "the phantom mirage of the Executive Councillorship had not begun to lure public men," and when, moreover, his seats on the Madras Corporation and the Legislative Council were secure. This was followed by successive changes and alternations in the Doctor's political views and ambitions, which are thus summarised by "New India":—

> Dr. Nair failed to secure his election to the Imperial Legislative Council in 1910 and after a diatribe on public life in general and on Municipal bodies in particular, he resigned his seat vowing to be a recluse for the future. The Doctor's repeated and temporary farewells to public life have been numerous and dramatic,—the last resulting in the resignation of his seat on the Corporation after a controversy with Mr. Molony and not very long after, the election of Mr. Rangachariar to the Legislative Council. Dr. Nair then succeeded in ousting Mr. Theagaraya Chetty, his present colleague on "Justice," from his place in the Legislative Council and then, for a brief period, he was a Democrat again. Thereafter, Dr. Nair was defeated in the contest for his seat in the Corporation itself and the Government nominated him at once, in indecent and defiant haste. But his performances in the Corporation and in the Legislative Council led to the formation of a strong opposition headed by Mr. Theagaraya Chetty and he subsided, by a nearly unanimous verdict, into a well-deserved rest. He competed, again, for a seat in the Supreme Legislative Council and the elected members did not appreciate the transcendent, though elusive, qualities of this intellectual acrobat. His alternate adherence to the popular and official views in the Senate met the usual fate and he could not secure a seat on the Syndicate of the University. Then came the sudden realisation of the futility of all agitation for Self-Government.

Such are the antecedents of the gentleman who now boasts that he had the privilege of discussing the political situation with his Excellency the Governor when the real leaders of the people, so far as can be ascertained, were not consulted by Lord Pentland before determining or carrying out his recent policy of repression. It is an extraordinary commentary on the present system of government in this country that it is almost invariably the men who are totally out of touch with or antagonistic to real public opinion who gain access to Government Houses. That, however, is a large question into which we may go on another occasion. Meanwhile we can find it in us to sympathise with Lord Pentland on the fact that no more reputable voices have been raised in his support in India than those of the Raja of Kurupam and Dr. Nair. Here at last are two men whom his Excellency "carries" with him! After the storm that has burst over Lord Pentland's head, and the authoritative and all but universal condemnation of his policy from every part of the country, Dr. Nair has the consummate audacity to say that,—"the Madras Government may rest assured that the overwhelming majority of the people of this country are with them"! He further says: "The people of this country must work out their own salvation. They do not want to be bossed by foreign adventurers,"—a chaste reference to Mrs. Besant. To which we can only say that the political salvation of the people of this country cannot but be delayed and obstructed so long as there are men of Dr. Nair's stamp ready to play the game of reaction.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Chamberlain's further statement in the House of Commons regarding the Madras internments makes it clear that there can be no relaxation of the agitation for the undoing of this great official blunder, but rather that there must be a hardening of the public determination and an extension of the methods already in progress for imparting to the Government and the public in England such information as to the real situation as will bring home to them the grotesque character of Mr. Chamberlain's representation of it. By stating that Mrs. Besant was engaged in "a dangerous political agitation that might even be disastrous to India," the Secretary of State makes himself responsible, perhaps unwittingly, for the whole position of Lord Pentland, who thinks that it is dangerous to India to agitate for the early grant of self-government. Nothing is more clear than that if Mr. Chamberlain's contention were true Mrs. Besant's conduct would have justified her prosecution under the sedition laws and the sections of the Penal Code which deal with the disturbance of public order. The Indian law is as strong and comprehensive in this respect as in any country in the world, and probably stronger and more comprehensive. It must be remembered that there is no suggestion here that the Government has to deal with anything in the nature of an underground, secret and intangible conspiracy. It is an open agitation. If it answered to Mr. Chamberlain's monstrous description of it, where then the need for action which avoids the Courts, which are competent to punish with heavy penalties those who endanger the public safety or imperil the Government? When it has been made clear to the British public that a hitherto peaceful Presidency, to say nothing of the rest of the country, has been thrown into a political ferment, not by any dangerous political agitation but by the gratuitous and provocative action of the Madras Government and that the action of the Madras Government is aimed at suppressing a constitutional movement which happens to seem extravagant in Lord Pentland's eyes, we have no doubt the proper censure will await all those who have been concerned in this reprehensible stirring up of unnecessary strife.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Chamberlain's Position.

An interesting point arises in connection with the censure meted out by the Mesopotamia Commission to the various ministers and officials concerned. Those blamed are Lord Hardinge, Sir Beauchamp Duff, Sir Edmund Barrow, Mr. Chamberlain and the War Cabinet. All of these have now gone, with the exception of Mr. Chamberlain. Some of the members of the War Cabinet that sanctioned the advance to Bagdad in 1915, are in the present ministry, it is true, but the Cabinet as a body has been replaced. It seems to us that the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, after the censure that has been passed upon him, ought to follow. The case of Lord Hardinge's position at the Foreign Office is, of course, on a different footing. He is now a permanent official without independent responsibility and performing duties of a totally different character to those in connection with which the censure was passed. But Mr. Chamberlain, who is blamed for not having adequately fulfilled his responsibilities as Secretary of State for India, remains in that office, a potential source of further failures of the same kind. It is difficult to see how the Government can consistently retain him in office.

India Council Appointments.

Reuter's have a tender spot for "The Times" in their hearts and, as usual, favour us with a long summary of the comments of Printing-house Square on the India Council appointments. "The Times" has pressed the occasion into its service for some characteristically exaggerated generalisations. With super-astuteness it is sought to be made out that somehow the appointments of Mr. Basu and Sir P. Pattani,—who is cantingly described as "one of the most remarkable Hindus of modern times",—would justify the extension of the powers of the India Council in the supervision of Indian affairs. The logic of this suggestion is as obscure as its motive is obvious. Even with the three Indian members who, thanks to Mr. Chamberlain, will not be on the Council, and who, after all are only nominated men, the India Council in the remainder of its strength is almost exclusively composed of retired Civilians. So that "The Times'" suggestion amounts to increasing the powers of this congregation of "sundried bureaucrats" who are notoriously out of touch with up-to-date Indian conditions, and more often than not, out of sympathy with Indian aims and ideals. This is a comically reactionary proposal, even though "The Times" disguises it clearly.

A Tip for British Statesmen.

The "Englishman" is highly annoyed at the publicity that has been given in the Indian press to the recent utterances of the British and Dominions statesmen, notably the famous declaration of Mr. Lloyd George that the loyal myriads of India should henceforward feel that they were a partner nation and not subject races in the Empire. "Indian Journals," says the Calcutta organ of Anglo-India, "have an inveterate habit of seizing on declarations of this character and distorting them into wildly impossible promises. If British statesmen were more acquainted with this habit they would be more guarded in their language when discussing Indian affairs!" We can imagine how disconcerting and irritating this ignorant habit of British statesmen of using unsuitable language in their public utterances must be to the constituents and friends of the "Englishman." Perhaps we have now an explanation of why Reuter omitted any reference to the Prime Minister's statement on India in cabling report of his speech. Connot our contemporary prevail upon the European Defence Association of Calcutta or the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association or some such body to issue a "Confidential" circular on the subject to Mr. Lloyd George and the other members of the Cabinet? The difficulty perhaps is that they would also have similarly to approach the statesmen of the Allied countries, notably President Wilson. General Smuts too has talked rather indiscreetly on Imperial questions, and a separate communication may therefore be addressed to the Dominions statesmen!

Free Imports for Officers.

We publish in another column a representation that has been addressed to the Government of India by the Bombay Trades Association, (the Association, by the way, should know that there is no such person as "the Chief Secretary, Government of India", nor are split infinitives with which their communication is so plentifully besprinkled favoured in official documents) protesting against Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to allow all officers in British service in India to import articles by post, free of customs duty. There can be no doubt that, as the Trades Association point out, this concession, if granted, will be seriously detrimental to the legitimate interests of Indian traders. Nor has any satisfactory case, so far as we can judge, been made out in favour of the innovation. Not less important is the effect that this concession may have on the freight question. It would be difficult to imagine anything more fatuous than to follow up the efforts to save tonnage by restricting imports to India with a proposal that is directly calculated to increase them.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the Indian Troops War Hospital Ghorpuri, on Tuesday morning.

The Hon. Mr. H. Sharp has arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

His Excellency held an Executive Council Meeting at the Council Hall on Wednesday morning.

Her Excellency attended a Committee Meeting of the Children's Branch of the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund on Wednesday morning.

The Government of India have nominated Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., to be an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Captain Nigel F. Paton has been appointed to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor of Bombay with effect from the 22nd instant.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE

Mr. Damodardasa K. Rathi; Mr. Chamanlal Popatlal Mehta; Dr. Prabhulal T. Shastri; Mr. Eknath T. Dewjee; Mr. Minocher N. Desai, Mr. Ambalal Unaishankar Joshi, High Court Pleador; Mr. Champsi Mansi Shah; Mr. D. R. Desai; Mr. Ardeshir K. Modi, Electrical Engineer; Mr. S. Subramania Iyer; Mr. Hoosein Mohomedbhay; Mr. Chaganlal Vithalji; Mr. Abdur R. H. M'd Abba; Mr. C. K. Sanghani, B.Sc., B.E.; Mr. Narsee Gangjee; Mr. Jivraj G. Mehta; Mr. Ashram Bhaichan; Mr. Shanker Babaji, (fruit merchant).

The following gentlemen have joined the Indian Home Rule League:—

Dr. K. G. Dhaifyawan L.R.C.P. & S. etc.; Shet Jagmohandas Vrandvandas (Life Member); Mr. Ahmedi Siraj Vosi; Mr. V. D. Trivedi; Mr. Amritlal D. Vakil B.A.; Sheth Mathuradas Lalji Gandhi; Sheth Mathurdas Khimji.

In addition about 27 more have joined.

EIGHT MORE V. C.'S.

AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 28.

The "Gazette" announces the award of eight Victoria Crosses. The recipients include.

Lieutenant R. G. Combe, Canadians, for conspicuous gallantry in leading an attack. He reached the objective with five men, collected others and repeatedly charged, taking eighty prisoners and securing the objective before he was killed.

Lance-Corproal J. Welch, Berkshires. After killing one man in a severe hand-to-hand struggle he chased and captured four enemy with only an empty revolver. He kept machine-guns firing five hours by his daring initiative.

Sergeant-Major E. Brooks, Oxford and Bucs, captured single-handed a machine-gun which was holding up an attack, killing two of the gun crew. He then turned the machine-gun on the enemy ensuring the success of the attack.

Private Tom Fresser, Yorkshires, in spite of being twice wounded and exhausted conveyed a most important message to the front line trench which proved most valuable at a critical time.

CROP REPORTS IN GERMAN PAPERS.

INDICATE UNSATISFACTORY HARVEST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ZURICH June 28.
Recd. 9.15 p.m., June 28.

Crop reports in German papers state that the harvest is unsatisfactory owing to drought and destructive hailstorms.

The Bavarian Ministry of Agriculture has ordered firebrigades to be employed on irrigation.

ROTTERDAM RIOT FOR POTATOES.

FRESH DISTURBANCES REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROTTERDAM, Jun e27.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 28.

The total amount of potatoes pillaged on the 24th instant did not exceed a hundredweight, nor did they form a part of the consignment to Britain. The populace, however, continues to crowd the wharves watching the lighters bringing potatoes from the country to the ships. There were some fresh disturbances yesterday.

VIOLENT FIGHTING IN HURTEBISE.

FRENCH CAPTURE OF "DRAGON'S CAVE."

BRITISH PUSH BEYOND HILL 65.

BRITISH PUSH BEYOND HILL 65.

FIGHTING ROUND LENS.

PATROLS MAINTAINING AGRESSIVE CONTACT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 28.

Reuters correspondent at Headquarters says, strong battle patrols are maintaining the aggressive contact with the enemy south and west of Lens where we continue to gain ground. The right flank of our present advance appears to rest on the Appas-Lens railway and the present push extends beyond the Reservoir Hill, otherwise Hill 65.

The enemy's resistance can scarcely be called rearguard fighting since we apparently are pressing the whole of his retiring line. He cannot employ artillery much because he would probably punish his own infantry equally with ours.

The German line now fronts Avion in which many fires and explosions have been occurring during the past few days.

RAIDERS REPULSED NEAR ROEUX.

SIX AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 28.

A British communiqué says, we repulsed raiders northward of Roeux after sharp fighting entailing considerable enemy loss.

We brought down six aeroplanes and drove down two others. None of ours is missing.

HUNS BEATEN OFF WITH SPADES.

A DURHAM DETACHMENT'S EXPLOIT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 6-20 p.m., June 28.

Correspondents at Headquarters state that during the fighting at Lens, a detachment of Durhams beat off a German counter-attack with spades. The Durhams were digging a new trench in the darkness when an enemy infantry suddenly appeared. The Durhams had no time to seize their rifles or summon help, but they went for the Westphalians with uplifted spades, felling several and scattering others.

A second counter-attack with so-called "storm troops" was an equally miserable failure.

These troops are mere youths of eighteen and are a new experiment in German attacks. They are commanded chiefly by noncoms and their morale is badly shaken by constant shelling and nightly raids.

ENEMY REPULSED NEAR COJEUL.

GERMAN RAIDERS EJECTED FROM TRENCHES NEAR VERMELLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON June 28.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., June 29.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon says:—The enemy heavily bombarded Fontaine-les-Croisilles. We repulsed the attack south of the Cojeul river.

German raiders entered our trenches east of Vermelles. They were immediately ejected.

AIR-RAID ON ENGLAND.

THREE SURVIVORS FROM ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 9.15 p.m., June 28.

It is disclosed that there were three survivors from the Zeppelin brought down on June 16th including the commander. The latter was taken out uninjured when military forces reached the burning wreckage, whence two others were extricated. It was believed that they were dying, but they have since recovered.

DYNAMITE ON BRITISH STEAMER.

LOADING AT STOCKHOLM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 9.15 p.m., June 28.

A telegram from Stockholm says that a dynamite has been discovered on a British steamer loading there. German agents are suspected.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE IN PALESTINE.

ITALIAN PARTICIPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 28.

The "Daily Mail" says that Baron Sonnino speaking in the Italian Chamber announced that Italian troops would participate in the new vigorous British offensive in Palestine.

VIOLENT FIGHTING IN HURTEBISE.

FRENCH CAPTURE OF "DRAGON'S CAVE."

CAPTURE OF 340 PRISONERS BESIDES GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 28.

A French communiqué says the artillery struggle continues violently in the region of Hurtebise. Among the organisations we captured on the 25th instant is the "dragon's cave," which is over a hundred metres wide and three hundred deep with many exits and shafts in which machine-guns are placed. It constituted a most important stronghold and a point of departure for enemy counter-attacks. It contained considerable war material including nine machine-guns, over three hundred sets of equipment, many rifles with ammunition, electric searchlights and a dressing station. Hitherto the prisoners number 340, including nine officers.

FIGHT FOR "DRAGON'S CAVE."

HOW THE BOCHES WERE TRAPPED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 6-20 p.m., June 28.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, amplifying the account of the fighting for the Dragon's Cave mentioned in an earlier communiqué says that the cave stopped the French attack at the beginning of offensive on 16th April. Both sides succeeded in establishing themselves in trenches traversing the roof of the stronghold, but its possession gave advantage to the Boches and the natural and artificial channels of communication enabled them to bring up reserves from the shelter when required.

The capture of the cave and of the spur jutting out from the adjoining crest, called "The Finger" and of the neighbouring positions from which the garrison might expect assistance, began with five days' bombardment, after which the French took possession of the southern entrance of the cave. Their fire commanded the main entrance nullifying its use, but it was impracticable to force a passage by the southern entrance, which the German posts commanded from within.

SHOWER OF LIQUID FIRE AND BOMBS.

The attacking force consisting of picked men, attacked above the ground. They rushed the German trench-line above the cave and almost instantly stopped all exits from it. The Boche machine-gun post in the shaft running down to the interior of the cave between the opposing trenches was put out of action by liquid fire. The French through a hole made in the roof steadily poured in bombs and as tenure became impossible the Germans surrendered. Altogether 317 were taken.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN THREE SECTORS.

ALSO ON HEIGHTS SOUTH OF MORONVILLIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 28.

A French communiqué says, there was great reciprocal artillery activity in the Hurtebise, Craonne and Avecourt sectors, and on the heights south of Moronvilliers.

ATTEMPT TO SECURE PEACE BY RUSE.

GEN. PETAIN ON GERMANY'S POLITICAL DISHONESTY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, June 27.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 28.

General Petain, in a striking article in the 'Bulletin des Armees', says, Germany, having failed to obtain peace by force is at present scheming to secure it by ruse, including a formula of no conquests, which the German socialists are spreading abroad, although the same socialists refused at home to condemn the Government's plan to dominate Europe. Germany still maintains these preposterous aims without having the honesty to admit them.

CONFERENCE OF ALLIES' GENERALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 27.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 28.

A military conference has been held at the Saint Jean de Maurienne railway station, at which Generals Cadorna, Foch, Radcliffe and Perrin were present.

MESSRS MACDONALD AND JOWETT.

REFUSAL TO REMOVE EMBARGO.

SEAFARERS' ORGANISATIONS' RESOLVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 28.

The conference of the Seafarers' Organisations in London have unanimously resolved not to remove the embargo on Messrs. Macdonald and Jowett proceeding to Russia at present.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ARRANGEMENTS.

EMPLOYMENT OF WAR PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 28.

In the House of Lords, Lord Milner, making a statement on the agricultural labour arrangements, including those for 2,700,000 acres of grassland, instructions for ploughing up which had been issued, said that war prisoners were being increasingly employed. Between five and six thousand prisoners were due from the front, of whom the greater number would be utilised on agricultural work.

STRICTER CONTROL OF FOODSTUFFS.

LORD RHONDDA'S NEW SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 27.

The Press bureau announces that Lord Rhondda has decided upon a stricter and a more complete control of foodstuffs, the enforcing of maximum prices and the limiting of profits at every stage of production and distribution. A costings department will be established in connection with the Food Ministry to ascertain the cost of production and handling and the Ministry will then fix prices based on actual costs in addition to normal pre-war profit.

MR. WINTOUR'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 28.

Mr. Wintour, Director of Army Contracts has been appointed permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

COTTON CONFERENCE.

BOARD OF CONTROL FOR RAW COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 28.

The cotton conference to-day was private, but an official statement will be issued. It is reported that it was decided to form a Board of Control for raw cotton. It is expected that the Liverpool Exchange will open on Friday.

OPENING OF LIVERPOOL EXCHANGE.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., June 29.

It is officially confirmed that the Liverpool Exchange will reopen on Friday under conditions framed by the Directors of Liverpool Cotton Association with a view to avoiding all further speculation.

The Board of Control will be established immediately. It will include the representatives of spinners, manufacturers, importers and distributors and of principal operatives' associations and also representatives of the Board of Trade.

UNION COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

ACQUIRED BY P. & O. COMPANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 28.

A meeting of the P. & O. Company unanimously passed a resolution confirming the arrangement for the acquisition of the Union Company of New Zealand.

P. AND O. AND UNION STEAMSHIP CO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON June 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 28.

At the P. & O. meeting Lord Inchcape, who presided mentioned that the purchase price of the Union Steamship Company was three millions sterling. Holders of 940,031 out of a total of a million shares had already accepted the P. & O. Company's offer.

RUSSIANS DRIVE BACK TURKS.

NANIA AND TALIASHAH OCCUPIED.

PROGRESS TOWARDS PENDEIVIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 28.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—We have occupied Nania and Taliashah, driving back the Turks to the mountainous region of Bistana. We continue to make progress towards Pendjevin.

COURT-MARTIAL ABOLISHED IN RUSSIA.

PERMANENT MILITARY COURTS SUBSTITUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 28.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 28.

A Lieutenant named Debedeff has been appointed temporary Minister of Marine. Government has abolished court-martial, substituting permanent military courts for urgent and grave cases.

M. Kerensky is touring on the Kazan, and Caucasian fronts.

ITALIAN PROTECTORATE OVER ALBANIA.

ESSAD PASHA'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 28.
Recd. 9.15 p.m., June 28.

The Salonika correspondent of the "Messagero" states that Essad Pasha has protested against Italian protectorate over Albania.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 28.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 28.

The shipping return for the week ending 24th instant shows that 583 ships arrived and 536 departed. One steamer and two sailing ships were lost.

SWISS NATIONAL COUNCIL.

ACCUSATION AGAINST ZURICH SOCIALIST DEPUTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERNE, June 28.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., June 29.

During the debate in the National Council on the Hoffman affair the Italian deputy accused Greulich, Socialist deputy of Zurich, of visiting Italy with the object of offering money to Italian Socialists to oppose the war. Greulich admitted that he went to Milan and Bologna on behalf of a third party, who had asked him to transmit an offer of money by person, whose economic interests in Italy the war was endangering. But the affair went no further.

NEW GREEK CABINET.

PERSONNEL OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, June 28.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 28.

A new cabinet has been formed with M. Venezelos as Premier and War Minister. M. Repoulis, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Admiral Condouriota is Minister of Marine.

PRE-WAR COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

DENOUNCED BY ITALY AND FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 28.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law states that the Italian Government had denounced, with the exception of two, all commercial treaties under which the Italian tariff rates and duty were fixed.

The French Government has intimated the intention to take a similar action without exception.

The British Government was considering the subject.

This action is to enable the Governments to be free to make new treaties after the war.

MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

COMMISSION'S REPORT.

SEVERE STRICTURES.

SIR JOHN NIXON CENSURED.

OTHERS' SHARE IN RESPONSIBILITY.

LORD HARDINGE AND SIR B. DUFF BLAMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 3 p.m., June 28.
LONDON, June 26.

The report of the Mesopotamia Commission, constituting another historic war document, was issued to-night as a blue book of 188 pages. It deals comprehensively with the operations from the time of origin, through the various stages of advance on Bagdad and the incidental happenings, and it examines at length the questions which have given rise to public criticism.

The main report embodying the findings, conclusions and recommendations is signed by all the Commissioners except Commander Wedgwood, M.P., who presented a dissentient report. The Commissioners find that the expedition was a justifiable military enterprise, but the division of responsibility between the India Office and the Indian Government in connection with it was unworkable. The scope of the expedition's objective was never sufficiently defined in advance.

The report criticises the failure of the Commander-in-Chief or his representatives periodically to visit Mesopotamia.

KUT OPERATIONS ANALYSED.

The advance towards Bagdad in Oct. 1915 was an offensive movement based on political and military miscalculations.

It was attempted with tired and insufficient forces and with inadequate preparation, and resulted in the Kut disaster. The weightiest share in responsibility for this untoward advance lies with Sir John Nixon, whose confident optimism was the main cause of the decision. Others responsible in order of sequence were Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy, Sir Beauchamp Duff, Commander-in-Chief; Sir Edmund Barrow, Military Secretary to the India Office; Mr. Austen Chamberlain and the War Committee of the Cabinet.

The Commission point out that the last two were responsible as political heads, who cannot secure complete immunity through adopting the wrong advice of expert subordinates. The Councils of the Secretary of State and of the Governor-General are absolved from responsibility.

INSUFFICIENT ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT.

The general armament and equipment were quite insufficient to meet the needs and the whole system of the commissariat was badly organised during the period of the Indian Government's responsibility, though there was no general breakdown.

MEAGRE ATTENTION OF SIMLA AUTHORITIES.

The Simla authorities bestowed meagre attention on and illiberal treatment of the Expedition's wants during 1914-15. The supply of reinforcements was insufficient in connection with the advance towards Bagdad and the Kut relief operations. The Indian military authorities insufficiently realised from the first the paramount importance of the river and railway transport in Mesopotamia and their responsibility is grave. Sir John Nixon was responsible for recommending the 1915 advances with insufficient transport and equipment. The shortage of transport at the beginning of 1916 rendered the Kut relief operations fatal.

INSUFFICIENT MEDICAL PROVISION.

Dealing with medical provision the Commissioners declare that this was insufficient from the beginning and ultimately resulted in a lamentable breakdown after the battles of 1915/16, and in the most lamentable and severe suffering. The Commissioners find that Surgeon-General Hathaway showed unfitness for his office. Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy was generally responsible in virtue of his position.

SEVERE CENSURE ON C.-in-C in INDIA

The Commissioners proceed, "Severer censure must be passed upon the Commander-in-Chief in India who not only failed closely to superintend the adequacy of medical provision but, until the Viceroy's superior authority forced him to do so, declined to notice the rumours which were true."

REMARKABLE SUCCESS AS A WHOLE.

The Commission, in apportioning the blame to the Indian Government for the inefficiency of management of the Mesopotamian campaign recognise their anxieties in other quarters. The Commissioners declare that notwithstanding the period of reverses the success of the campaign as a whole has been remarkable and they assert that in the many parts of the world in which the Allies have been engaged no more substantial results or more solid victories have been achieved than in Mesopotamia.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT CENSURED.

The finding in conclusion seriously censures the Indian Government for lack of knowledge and foresight shown in the inadequacy of preparations, and lack of readiness to recognise and supply the deficiencies.

PROBABLE STATEMENT BY LORD HARDINGE.

CURZON-KITCHENER CONTROVERSY LIKELY TO BE REVIVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDOON, June 27.
Recd. 4 p.m., June 28.

"The Times" says it is understood that Lord Hardinge will seek the earliest opportunity of making a statement in the Lords with regard to the Mesopotamia report. The rule which prevents permanent officials who are Peers from addressing the Lords will presumably be waived in his favour.

Should Lord Hardinge's statement be followed by a debate, Lord Curzon will find himself in a peculiar position. The report goes far to vindicate the reasons which led him to resign the Viceroyalty twelve years ago and which have been constantly misunderstood in this country. He had no difference with Lord Kitchener about the reorganisation of the army in India. The dispute arose because Lord Curzon protested against the excessive centralised powers with which Lord Kitchener sought to invest the office of Commander-in-Chief. Lord Curzon protested that the position created was unconstitutional and he predicted that disaster would inevitably ensue in the event of war. Lord Curzon would be less than human if he did not desire to say something about this.

POSTPONEMENT OF DISCUSSION FOR A WEEK.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions regarding the Mesopotamia report, Mr. Bonar Law suggested the postponement of discussion for a week to enable the House to consider the report. He stated that it was obviously the Government's duty to take immediate action regarding those specially accused of culpability.

LORD HARDINGE'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Replying to questions as to whether Lord Hardinge would retain his present position, Mr. Bonar Law said these questions assumed that Lord Hardinge was guilty and he did not wish to make any such assumption at present.

MADRAS INTERNMENTS.

AMAZING STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF STATE.

APPROVES MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 4 p.m., June 28.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the question of the internment of Mrs. Besant was not referred to him but he approved the action of the Madras Government. He emphasised that Mrs. Besant had been engaged in a dangerous political agitation which might even be disastrous to India.

Mr. Chamberlain also stated that he was not disposed to question the propriety of the Madras Government's order forbidding students to attend political meetings. The Madras Government had informed him that the order was made in the interests of education and of the students themselves in view of the persistent attempts to bring the students under the influence of an undesirable political propaganda.

THE GRAND FLEET.

THE KING CONGRATULATES ADMIRAL BEATTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 28.

The Press Bureau tastes that the King sent a message to Admiral Beatty congratulating him on the Grand Fleet's high standard of preparedness. The Navy never stood higher in the estimation of friend or foe.

Admiral Beatty replied assuring the King of the Fleet's unswerving loyalty and devotion.

EXPORT OF GOLD FROM GERMANY.

SUPPORT TO SOCIALIST PLEA FOR PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 27.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 28.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that there has been considerable export of gold from Germany recently with the object of arresting the fall of the mark.

It is significant that the "Berliner Tageblatt" is now endorsing the socialist plea for immediate introduction of a parliamentary Government.

THE COUNTRY'S RALLY!

MORE PROTESTS.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY MOSLEM LEAGUE.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING.

An emergency meeting of the Council of the Bengal Presidency Moslem League was held on Sunday, at 3-30 p.m., the Hon. Moulvi A. K. Fuzlul Huq presiding. The principal item of business was the consideration of Lord Pentland's speech, Mrs. Besant's internment the prayer of Mr. Hasrat Mohani's wife to transfer her husband from Fyzabad to Aligarh Jail and the admission of students to Calcutta Medical College.

LORD PENTLAND'S SPEECH.

Aga Syed Hossain Shustry moved the following resolution:—"That the Council of the Bengal Presidency Moslem League expresses its strong disapproval of the speech of H. E. Lord Pentland and protests against the language and the sentiments contained in the speech and in the communique issued by the Government of Madras, so far as they relate to the fitness of Indians for Home Rule and deprecating the constitutional agitation going on at present for the attainment of Home Rule."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Noor Mohamed Ismail and carried.

PRAYER OF MRS. HASRAT MOHANI.

The Hon. Mr. A. Rasul moved the following resolution:—That the Council of the League records its emphatic protest against the action of the U. P. Government in rejecting the prayer of Mrs. Hasrat Mohani for the transfer of her husband from Fyzabad to Aligarh Jail The Council considers that in view of the opinion of medical officers that Mr. Hasrat is losing in weight and his life is in danger and that as the climate of Fyzabad does not suit him, the prayer of Mrs. Hasrat is not at all unreasonable and requests the Government of India to intervene for an early grant of Mrs. Hasrat's prayer.

It was seconded by Moulvi Najmuddin Ahmed, retired Deputy Magistrate, and carried.

The following resolution was then put from the chair:—That by way of showing practical sympathy with Mrs. Hasrat Mohani in her present misfortune this League do purchase 50 copies of Mr Hasrat's work (Re. 1 each) from out of the funds of the League, to be re-sold to members.

It was carried.

MRS. BESANT'S INTERNMENT.

Moulvi Mujibur Rahman Editor of the "Mussalman", moved the following resolution: "That the Council of the Bengal Presidency Moslem League protests strongly against and expresses its strong sense of indignation at the action of the Madras Government in interning Mrs. Besant."

It was seconded by Moulvi Reazul Huq of Nadia and carried.

Mr. Mowdudur Rahman, Barrister-at-Law, moved the following resolution:

(a) "That by way of an effective protest against the action of the Madras Government the Council of the League urges upon those of the members of the League who have not yet joined the Home Rule League to do so forthwith;"

and

(b) "also requests all the elected members of the Imperial and the Provincial Legislative Councils to resign their seats on those Councils in a body."

It was seconded by Moulvi Syed Mahdi Ali and carried.

ADMISSION TO MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Resolved that the consideration of the question of admission of students to the Calcutta Medical College be postponed till the next meeting and in the meantime Hon. Members be requested to put questions in the Local Legislative Council or take such other steps.

Proposed by—Moulvi Azizur Rahman.
Seconded by—Moulvi Mujibur Rahman.
The resolution was carried.

After that three vacancies in the Council were filled up and some new members were elected. The meeting dispersed at about 5-30 p.m.

It may be mentioned here that all the members of the League present at the meeting, with the exception of course of those who were already members of the Home Rule League, expressed their willingness to join the Home Rule League and gave their names and addresses to the Secretary to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Bengal Home Rule League

NASIK CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

NASIK, June 28.

A public meeting of the citizens of Nasik was held on Sunday in the Vijayanand Theatre, under the presidentship of Mr. N. P. Patankar The meeting was largely attended and some ladies were present, when the following resolutions were passed:—

"That this public meeting of citizens of Nasik held under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, Nasik, is clearly of opinion that the attack, his Excellency Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, has made on the reform proposals of the Indian National Congress, the Moslem League and the Home Rule League in his speech in the Madras Legislative Council is quite improper, and unjust, and therefore it strongly protests against that speech. It further enters its emphatic protest against his Excellency's demand accompanied by threats of repression in case of non-compliance that the Indian people should give up all thoughts of an early grant of Self-Government.

"That in view of the fact that neither the National Congress, nor the Moslem League nor any of the Home Rule Leagues have demanded that the Legislative Councils should be given *full and direct control in all departments over the Executive Councils at an early date*, his Excellency's allegation that Indian leaders are carrying on agitation for such a demand is mistaken and the meeting expresses its surprise that such a mistaken statement should be made by a high officer as the Governor of a province. In the opinion of the meeting the constitutional reforms demanded by the National Congress, the Moslem League and the Home Rule Leagues, are quite proper and ought to be introduced after the war.

"That this meeting protests most strongly against the action of the Madras Government in interning Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. Arundale and Mr. Wadia, under the Defence of India Rules. In the opinion of this meeting the internment of Mrs. Besant, Mr. Arundale and Mr. Wadia, is an act of injustice and cannot but give rise to great discontent among the Indian people. It further expresses its opinion that the employment of the Defence of India Rules against them is an abuse of a special war measure and constitutes an infringement of the fundamental rights of British subjects. It appeals to his Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India to rescind the order and hopes that a thoroughly sympathetic policy will be adopted towards the Indian movement for Self-Government."

THANA DT. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

THANA, June 27.

The Thana District Congress Committee held its meeting here yesterday when the following resolutions were passed:—

"That this meeting of the District Congress Committee, Thana, emphatically protests against the action of the Madras Government in interning Mrs. Besant and Messrs. G. S. Arundale and B. P. Wadia, under the Defence of India Act, in that it is improper and unjust as being against the avowed objects of the said Act and also against the resolution on Self-Government passed by the Lucknow Congress.

"That this meeting further protests against the attitude taken by some of the Provincial Governments against the attainment of Self-Government within the Empire as resolved by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League."

AKOLA CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(From our correspondent.)

AKOLA, June 28.

At a meeting of the citizens of Akola the following resolutions were passed:—

"That we, the residents of Akola, as loyal subjects of the British Empire, assembled in a public meeting held to-day, the 23rd June, 1917, at the Rajeshwar Temple, beg respectfully, to express our painful surprise, at the issue of the order of H. E. the Governor-in-Council of Madras, interning Mrs. Besant, and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia; and wish to take this opportunity to place on record, our respectful but emphatic protest against the policy implied therein, of repressing the expansion of a legitimate political movement of Self-Government as enunciated by the Indian National Congress and Moslem League in Lucknow, in December, 1916; and carried on by the noble and truely patriotic leaders of India like Mrs. Besant and her associates, on perfectly constitutional lines, of persistent educative agitation, like those followed in Great Britain and Ireland.

"That in view of the sentiments of profound loyalty to the British Crown and respect for a peaceful ordered development of life which the speeches and writings of Mrs. Besant, advocate and inculcate, we beg to declare taht the order issued is quite uncalled for and unnecessary and that its effect on the public mind is calculated to create suspicion in the minds of the people.

"That we express our unbounded admiration for and deep appreciation of, Mrs. Besant's strenuous, unselfish and life-long exertions on behalf of unenlightened and oppressed people whoever they may be.

"That the present cases selected for the promulgation of the order in quetsion are quite unsuitable for the exercise of a power vested in local Governments for exceptionally emergent war purposes and we earnestly pray to H. E. the Viceroy to take early steps to cancel the order of internment passed by the Madras Government and leave unshaken the public esteem for British Justice."

POONA CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 28.

A meeting of citizens of Poona was held this evening in Kirloskar Theatre to protest against the internment of Mrs. Annie Besant and her colleagues. The Hon. Mr. Shrinivasa Shastri presided and among other speakers were the Hon. Mr. Kamat, Prof. Limaye, Mr. H. N. Apte and Mr. N. C. Kelkar. The following resolutions were put to the meeting and declared passed:—

"This meeting of citizens of Poona protests emphatically against the orders of internment passed by the Government of Madras against Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. G. S. Arundale and Mr. B. P. Wadia as an abuse of the Defence of India Act, which is a pure war measure and is an unwarranted violation of the recognised right of citizens of the British Empire to carry on constitutional political agitation. It is further of opinion that this act of repression has caused widespread alarm and dissatisfaction among the people of India and is likely to alienate their sympathies from the Government, and therefore earnestly urges the Government of India to cancel the said orders."

"In the opinion of this meeting these orders of internment taken along with the speech made by Lord Pentland on 24th May last and the utterances of other high authorities indicate the inauguration of the policy of repression, which is fraught with grave political consequences, against which it is the duty of all loyal citizens to warn the Government, and it is now urgently necessary that the Government of India should allay serious public dissatisfaction by a well considered declaration of policy and adoption of such other measures as may be considered suitable.

"This meeting declares its cordial acceptance of the scheme of reforms adopted by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League in December last as a definite step towards self-government and calls upon Indian citizens to work unflinchingly for the same in all legitimate and constitutional ways.

MADRAS PROTEST MEETING.

SUMMONS AGAINST SECRETARY OF GOKHALE HALL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 27.

In the Town Police Court Inspector Pillay of B. Division applied for issue of summons against Mr. C. Govindarajalu Moodaliar, High Court Vakil and Secretary Gokhale Hall, Y.M.I.A., for having allowed more than one thousand persons into the Gokhale Hall at the public meeting held on the evening of the 21st instant, contrary to the provisions of the license granted to him as Secretary of the Managing Committee of the Y.M.I.A. His Worship accordingly issued summons against the accused and made it returnable on the 4th July.

TUTICORIN PROTEST MEETING

POLICE CLIMB DOWN.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 27.

The Secretary of the People's Association Tuticorin, sends to the press the following letter written by Inspector Jaffer Hussain Sahib to Mr. Balasubha Royalu Chettiar, President of the People's Association, Tuticorin:—"Sir, I have the honour to inform you that you can hold the meeting which I had to stop this evening provided that no extravagent language is issued by any of the speakers. The District Superintendent of Police directs me to warn the leaders that no extravagant language will be tolerated by Government."

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

VICEROY ON NEED OF FURTHER EFFORTS IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 27.

In the course of his speech at the annual meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association, at Simla, His Excellency the Viceroy said:—

This vast organisation cannot be maintained, these huge demands and indents cannot be met without a constant drain on the generosity of the public and a constant flow of money. The authorities at Home have helped us without stint, they will no doubt continue to endeavour to meet any demands we have to make upon them. They have, indeed, I understand, undertaken to do so, but it would be ungenerous on our part to shut our eyes to the fact that as the war goes on, as the pinch on those at Home gets closer and closer, and the demands of all kinds made on them heavier and heavier, it is only right and proper that India, which in comparison feels the war so much less acutely in its home-life, should make increasing efforts to expand the sphere of its utility and the extent of its sacrifice. Mesopotamia lies close to our door, let India do her utmost to take the strain of catering for the needs of our men in Mesopotamia from off the sorely overburdened shoulders of the men and women in the homeland who have the greatest battle front of the world's history within ear shot. Would it not be a reproach that the welfare of our forces in Mesopotamia should be added to the burdens borne by those at Home? I know we have our war hospitals in India, to supply our forces on the North-West Frontier to provide for, but still I think you will all agree with me that we can make greater efforts and ought to make greater efforts to lighten the burden resting on our friends at Home.

I gladly acknowledge the generous donations made by the Princes and the people of India, and take the opportunity of thanking those who helped to organise the Red Cross Fete and Lady Munro's Lucky Bag here in Simla and to arrange the pageant which swelled our funds. What I ask for is continuing efforts and that your eyes should not for one moment cease to contemplate the vast sacrifices undertaken by the people at Home on behalf of the men who have fought and are fighting for the Empire. There will then be no fear that the sphere of work which lies at our gates, will be neglected.

SCARCITY OF TEXTILES.

ENEMY BUILDING AEROPLANES WITH PAPER WINGS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 28.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The correspondent of the Central News Agency in Rome states:—According to a despatch from Zurich, the Germans and Austrians are building aeroplanes with paper wings owing to scarcity of textiles.

FREE IMPORTS FOR OFFICERS.

INJUSTICE TO TRADERS IN INDIA.

FREIGHT SAVING PRECAUTIONS NULLIFIED.

We have received the following for publication from the Bombay Trades Association:—

To, The Chief Secretary, Government of India, Simla.

Sir,—By direction of the Committee of this Association, I have now the honour to confirm their telegram, dated the 23rd instant, reading:—

"Members, Bombay Presidency Trades Association, beg respectfully to enter most emphatic protest against Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to allow all officers in British service in India to import articles by post free of customs duty. This is likely to prove serious and unfair blow to Indian trading interests. Detailed representation follows."

Before proceeding further I may state that the information on which this protest is based, was contained in a Reuter's telegram to the Indian newspapers from London bearing date of the 21st June. The message reads:—

"Mr. Chamberlain announced that he was communicating with the Government of India on the question of allowing all officers in the British service in India to import articles by post, free of customs duty."

The members of this Association view this proposal with considerable alarm, as it offers a serious menace to their business interests. The trade of many of the business houses of Bombay consists very largely in the supply of necessaries, i.e., food, clothing, wines, spirits, tobacco, books, stationery, watches, military instruments, &c., &c., to British officers serving in India. If this trade is to be diverted to retail trading firms and stores in Great Britain many of the European and Indian trading firms in India will be unable to maintain their present establishments, and they will have to greatly reduce their present imports of goods from Great Britain, which now yield large sums in Import Duty to the Government of India.

These traders have invested large sums in stocks, and the fixtures and appurtenances of their trade, and the effect of the new proposal would be to seriously damage these vested interests.

Again the benefits it is proposed to confer, will be granted under conditions which will go far to negative any advantage to the recipients. Your memorialists are only too well aware of the difficulties and delays connected with the procuring of goods from England and the risks of loss to mails which at present Government will not insure.

If it is proposed to protect officers from losses incidental to War Risks, Government must be aware of the vast amount of work this will entail where thousands of small consignments are concerned. These risks are now fully covered by importers in bulk through Lloyds and Brokers handling war insurance.

Should this privilege be accorded it would, as pointed out, operate very unfairly to the interests of British traders who have very considerable sums invested in this country and who to a certain extent, are dependent on the custom of British officers serving in India, who, as a body, are better paid than the majority of Europeans whose business compels them to remain in India. The proposed arrangement would be most unfair to both European and Indian traders who contribute, roughly speaking, 90 per cent. of the import duty collected in India.

The unfairness of the suggestion is so obvious as to render any lengthy argument against it superfluous. However, there are one or two points in support of their contention which my Committee would venture to briefly state and commend to your kind attention.

One of these has relation to the important question of tonnage.

Some months since the members of this Association were invited by the Local Government to make suggestions with a view to the saving of tonnage by the curtailment of supplies of food-stuffs exported from England and other places outside India. The members went to considerable pains to render the assistance requested. An influential committee representing the principal importers of such goods was promptly appointed and after the fullest inquiry and investigation submitted a representation to R. F. L. Whitty, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Customs, Bombay, setting forth in considerable detail the result of their deliberations. (A copy of the correspondence is enclosed herewith for ready reference.)

As will be gathered from the enclosures the general conclusion arrived at, was that even were such exports totally prohibited it would mean only a saving of some lbs. 25,000,000 weight of goods per annum or an average of about nine ounces per head of the present population of the United Kingdom and an economy in freight of 17,250 tons gross equal to about two or three shiploads per annum. Small as this saving may seem Government considered it of sufficient importance to be effected with the result that the import of many if not most of the articles of daily consumption hitherto imported, has been prohibited.

Many of the trading community whose living has hitherto largely depended on the sale of such imported goods having been deprived of the privilege of importation deem it a great hardship that while they are so debarred, it should be proposed to allow the very large body of British officers serving in India to be favoured in the manner mentioned by Mr. Chamberlain.

If such privilege be extended my Committee are of opinion that the avowed subject of Government to save freight, will be completely defeated; indeed it is quite conceivable that if the proposed arrangement comes into operation most of the officers serving in this country, will take advantage of it to the fullest possible extent with the result that the tonnage stated in this Association's representation to the Collector of Customs will possibly be materially exceeded for it, will be possible for Government officers to import goods of practically every description in which the trading community is interested and consequently the total tonnage necessary for this purpose would be largely in excess of the requirements specified in the representation to the Collector.

There is furthermore the not inconsiderable likelihood of advantage being taken of this system of preferential importation by persons to whom its benefits were never meant to extend.

But apart from these and many other considerations which my Committee do not deem it necessary to enumerate, the fact remains that though the European and Indian trader in this country are deprived of their livelihood the tradesmen and suppliers in England and elsewhere, who contribute nothing to the Indian revenues, will be making handsome incomes while the former who play not an unimportant part in the financial interests of the Indian Empire, will have their incomes so reduced as to leave them, in some cases, little or no encouragement to continue trading.

From the point of view of European and Indian trader alike the matter is one of the gravest moment and my Committee on their behalf most earnestly submit the foregoing appeal fully confident that Government will not give their sanction to the proposal under reference which would seem to have been made without due consideration, having been given to conditions as they exist in this country.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. D. HUGHES,
Secretary.

"A. B. PATRIKA" CONTEMPT CASE.

THE JUDGMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 27.

At the High Court to-day the Full Bench consisting of the Chief Justice, and Justices Woodroffe, Mukerjee, Chitty and Fletcher delivered four separate but concurring judgments in what is known as the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" contempt case. In this case rules were issued on Mr. Motilal Ghose and two other directors, the manager, and the printer of the "Patrika" to show cause why they should not be committed or otherwise dealt with for publishing two articles on the 18th and 22nd May last in the "Patrika" regarding the constitution of the bench for hearing appeals in the Calcutta Improvement Trust cases.

The Chief Justice in delivering a lengthy judgment said that it was admitted by the respondents' counsel that the statement of facts contained in the articles were in many respects untrue. After stating the true facts, his Lordship considered whether the articles constituted contempt of court. As regards the first article, it had been admitted by the respondent's counsel that it was a gross libel on the Improvement Trust. The article began, that there was a strong rumour which the writer did not believe. His Lordship observed that it was a well-known method of spreading a libel by saying that there was such a rumour which he did not believe. It was a clear contempt of court. But if the second article did not appear so soon, it was not such a gross contempt as would lead the court to take action. The second article was based on a misstatement of facts and another was responsible for these statements. No one came forward to acknowledge the authorship of the articles and told the court his intention. The article is a serious aspersion upon the court and an attempt to hinder the administration of justice.

PRINTER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

As regards the printer, there was evidence that he printed and published those two issues of the paper and he was legally responsible for their publication. Both the articles were mischievous and constituted contempt of court and the rule against the printer was made absolute.

As regards the three directors and the manager, his Lordship found that two directors were not present in Calcutta when the articles were published and discharged the rule against them. The manager looked only to the financial side of the business and had nothing to do with the conduct of the paper and so the rule against him was discharged.

CASE AGAINST MR. MOTILAL GHOSE.

As regards Mr. Motilal Ghose, his Lordship said the case was different. He was not an ordinary director, he was living at the house where the paper was printed and published and the natural presumption was that either he was responsible or privy to the publication of the articles. But that presumption should be cautiously exercised. Mr. Motilal Ghose had made no affidavit. His Lordship however, thought that Mr. Motilal might not be either responsible or privy to their publication. Although the name of the editor was not furnished, it might be possible that the articles might have been inserted without the responsibility or knowledge of Mr. Motilal and he was given the benefit of doubt and the rule was discharged.

In conclusion, his Lordship observed it was essential that legislature should provide for the registration of the editor or person really responsible for the contents of a newspaper so that the responsibility might be placed on the proper quarter without any difficulty. The printer was fined Rs. 200.

FIRST U. S. CONTINGENT.

ARRIVAL IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 28.

The first United States' contingents have arrived in France.

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 6-20 p.m., June 28.

Reuter's correspondent, telegraphing from "somewhere in France" describes the arrival of the first United States contingents on French soil. Huge transports escorted by destroyers were sighted at six in the morning and great crowds assembled as they were slowly brought alongside.

Troops came to salute at eight o'clock and raised cheers to which the populace heartily responded. German prisoners working on the breakwater gazed with astonishment at the spectacle.

The American General, who is a veteran of the Cuban, Philippine and Mexican campaigns, met with the friendliest reception from French officers and proceeded to inspect his encampment. Stores were quickly landed. Men will land presently.

AMERICAN REGULARS IN FRANCE.

SENATE PASSES DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, June 28.
Recd. 9.15 p.m., June 28.

The troops landed in France were American regulars.

The Senate has passed the Daylight Saving Bill, which will be applicable in 1918.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

LAST WEEK'S RETURNS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 27.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 28.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals during the week numbered 2,876 vessels and sailings 2,923. Twenty-one over and seven under sixteen hundred tons were sunk. Twenty-two were unsuccessfully attacked.

RECORD OF LOSSES.

The following table shows the losses for each week since returns were issued.

Week ended	Arrivals.	Sailings.	Sunk. Over 1,600 tons.	Sunk. Under 1,600 tons.	Fishing vessels.	Unsuccessful attacks.
Feb. 25	2280	2261	15	6	4	12
Mar. 4	2528	2477	14	9	3	12
,, 11	1985	1959	15	4	3	16
,, 18	2528	2554	16	8	21	19
,, 25	2314	2433	18	7	10	15
Apl. 1	2281	2399	18	13	6	17
,, 8	2406	2367	17	2	6	14
,, 15	2379	2331	19	9	12	15
,, 22	2585	2621	40	15	9	27
,, 29	2716	2680	38	13	8	24
May 6	2374	2499	24	22	—	—
,, 13	2589	2552	18	5	3	19
,, 20	2664	2739	18	9	3	9
,, 27	2710	2788	18	1	5	17
June 3	2693	2642	15	3	5	17
,, 10	2767	2822	22	10	3	23
,, 17	2897	2908	27	5	6	31
,, 24	2876	2923	21	7	0	22

COPENHAGEN ESPIONAGE CASE.

POLICE ARRESTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

COPENHAGEN, June 28.
Recd. 9.15 p.m., June 28.

The Police investigating the local espionage case have arrested the head of a Copenhagen office, two women, his assistants, and three men, who were frequent visitors to the office. All of them are German-speaking.

SEVEN TORPEDOED DUTCH LINERS.

DUTCH ANNOUNCEMENT CONFIRMED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMSTERDAM, June 28.
Recd. 9.15 p.m., June 28.

A Berlin official statement confirming the Dutch announcement regarding compensation for the seven torpedoed Dutch liners, declares that the fact that they were torpedoed was due to the derangement of the submarines wireless apparatus. This is in striking contrast to the announcement made on February 26, which threw the responsibility on Dutch shipowners.

RELEASE OF SINN FEINERS.

TURMOIL SUBSIDING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 26.
Recd. 8 a.m., June 28.

A message to the "Daily Mail" from Dublin says that it is believed that the turmoil over the release of Sinn Feiners has reached a climax and will subside. Mr. Devalera, a released prisoner, who is the Sinn Fein candidate in East Clare, has offered to enlist in the Volunteers to keep peace during the contest. He will probably become the Sinn Fein leader.

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HEROISM IN THE ADVANCE.

200 MEN FAR BEHIND THE GERMAN LINE.

NORTH-COUNTRY TROOPS' GALLANTRY.

Writing from the War Correspondents' Headquarters on May 12 the Special Correspondent of "The Times" says:—

We often hear of cases when it is impossible to restrain our men in attack, and they go far beyond the limits of the advance assigned to them. A remarkable instance occurred in the fighting on April 28 in the neighbourhood of Gavrelle when some 200 men from London went straight ahead 2,000 yards into the blue.

I have already told how in the fighting on that day south of Gavrelle we swept over a wide tract of indeterminate country which has no special landmarks and carried the nearer slopes of Greenland Hill. The troops fighting here could undoubtedly have gone farther, but the troops on their right were held up by the intricate defences about the chemical works and Rouex. Our men here, therefore having reached the points assigned them, dug in and stayed there, beating off successive counter-attacks with great staunchness.

Meanwhile, on the left of this part of the attack a certain number of London men, their officers being killed or wounded, were left to their own devices and, as always in such cases, determined to go on where the enemy could still be found. A little south of Gavrelle, about a thousand yards east of the western edge of Greenland Hill, is a small patch of woodland, marked on the maps as the Square Wood. Here at least was a visible objective in the waste, so they headed for the Square Wood. They were much cheered on arriving to see a trench, in front of the wood where the enemy firing at them had been almost obliterated by our guns. It must have been unpleasant going through our own shell fire, but they did it, and cleaned out the remnant in the trench with the bayonet and occupied the Square Wood.

It was altogether an absurd place to be in, and they must have felt very lonely. It was a long way home again to where the bulk of our men were, but another thousand yards ahead of them on the map was another and larger wood, known as Railway Copse. It seemed better to go there than to stay where they were, so on they went again.

Arriving at the Railway Copse they found German batteries in the forward edge of the wood, and as they approached the German gunners thought the whole British Army was coming, so ran, and while our men fired at them the German infantry beyond also saw the gunners running and fired on them too and the gunners had really a beastly time. Arriving at the wood these Columbuses, exposed to fire from all directions, took cover, did their best to dig themselves in, and waited. And, by a miracle, practically all got back that night. Some few who came back from the Square Wood reported what their comrades had done, so officers went out to fetch them, and brought them in two parties home again.

Not all the 200 returned, but the whole battalion to which they belonged had less than 60 casualties in the whole day's fighting, so the party which perpetrated one of the most audacious escapades of the war got off practically scot free.

The point to which they penetrated was about 1,500 yards eastward of the farthest post in our line to-day, a fortnight later.

MEN FROM THE NORTH.

The greater part of yesterday I spent with English north-country troops who took a very successful part in the recent fighting. It is not permissible to indicate the precise area where they fought, but they attained every object set them, captured 700 prisoners, and held all the ground won against persistent counter-attacks and under heavy shelling.

Not only have they done very well, but their *moral* and spirits are such that it will be bad for any Germans whom they meet in the near future. I heard among them stories of many individual deeds of great gallantry, so many, in fact, that it was no exaggeration when the commanding officer said that one could deal out Victoria Crosses by the handful.

As always, it was less difficult to win the ground than to hold it. In this case our field guns, in being brought up behind the advancing infantry, had to cross a bit of ground which the enemy shelled persistently and heavily. In getting the guns across the curtain of fire, officers and men of all ranks showed the greatest coolness, one sergeant being especially talked of. He was with convoy of ammunition wagons, and the shells more than once killed horses, but he went whistling about the job of unhitching the dead horses and hitching up new ones, till all the wagons got through.

When a gun pit was hit by the heavy enemy shell, and a *camouflage* and ammunitions set on fire, two men, a corporal and a bombardier, went in among the exploding ammunition and got most of it away. Later, in holding the position, it was necessary to keep communication with the rear by runners, who had an extremely dangerous zone to cross. One bombardier went through the barrage six times with messages, and undoubtedly by doing so he saved many lives. A private, similarly acting as runner, having just completed his most perilous journey, immediately volunteered to return, and for some hours continued to carry messages with the utmost coolness and daring.

TELEPHONE REPAIRS UNDER FIRE.

Besides the runners, of course in such cases visual signalling is used, and telephone wires are run up as quickly as possible, and every effort is made to keep them in repair. A private was engaged in visual signalling from a point of great importance and exposed continuously to heavy shell fire. At last a shell blew him over and half buried him. He dug himself out and went on signalling, and stuck to it though again and again other shells burst close to him. Repairing telephone wires in such situations is always a dreadful job. Here a corporal of the Royal Engineers attached to the artillery had his wires cut by shells no fewer than 15 times, and each time he went ahead and mended the break, though the shelling never stopped.

One cannot distinguish degrees of courage among such men as these, for in each case the courage is perfect and could no farther go. But as a story, perhaps the prettiest of all is that of a private who turned up all covered with dirt bearing a message from a unit not his own. When he was questioned the truth came out. He had been at a certain point when there joined him a runner who came dodging and dashing through the barrage as opportunity offered. Hardly had the runner arrived when a great shell landed, killing him and burying him and the private together. The private was badly shocked, but able to dig himself out, and then, though dazed, he knew what his duty was. He set to and dug out the runner, found the message on the dead body, and went on and delivered it.

CONTROL OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

EXCESSIVE DRINKING REDUCED.

The third report of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) which was issued in mail week states that sufficient experience of the results of the direct control of the liquor trade has been gained to enable certain broad conclusions to be drawn.

It has been proved, says the "Manchester Guardian," that by extinguishing private interest in the sale of liquor and by establishing a strict system for the control and inspection of public-houses it is possible both to reduce excessive drinking in a very marked degree and to ensure that restrictions such as those imposed by the Board's orders shall be effective to an extent impossible under conditions of private management and of illregulated competitive trading.

It is further proved that in houses in which liquor can be sold under conditions of comfort and decency, and in which facilities are provided for recreation and for the sale of food, not only is supervision made easier, but customers are less inclined to drink to excess than they are in houses which have been designed as mere drinking bars; that many of the people who frequent public-houses desire food as well as drink; and that, whatever the regime, the attempt to meet this demand, duly safeguarded against possible abuse, should be encouraged; that under a unified system such as is necessarily involved in State management arrangements can be made to regulate the conduct of the trade in order to meet local requirements or temporary emergencies.

These results, obtainable by State control, need not be purchased by pecuniary sacrifice.

DRINKING AMONG WOMEN.

A committee appointed by the Board held a special investigation regarding drinking among women in the Birmingham district. The evidence shows that there are a large number of women who frequent public-houses, but the Committee has no evidence to show that any great number of these women are drinking to excess or that munition work is being materially delayed or interfered with on this account.

The Committee have not found it possible to ascertain definitely whether the percentage of women using public-houses is greater than before the war, but they think there is a strong presumption that the number is greater not only actually but relatively to the population. The believe that this is due to various causes, but chiefly to the gradual alteration of public opinion with regard to greater freedom of manners and customs among women and the increased wage now being earned by women and girls. They believe that the employment of women in the same industrial work as men has led to the gradual adoption by women of some habits and customs hitherto particular to men, and that the prevailing opinion among young people of both sexes no longer acts as a restraint and does not condemn a young woman for having a glass of beer or stout in a publichouse with or without her men friends.

The members of the Committee think that this tendency to greater freedom of manners is likely to continue.

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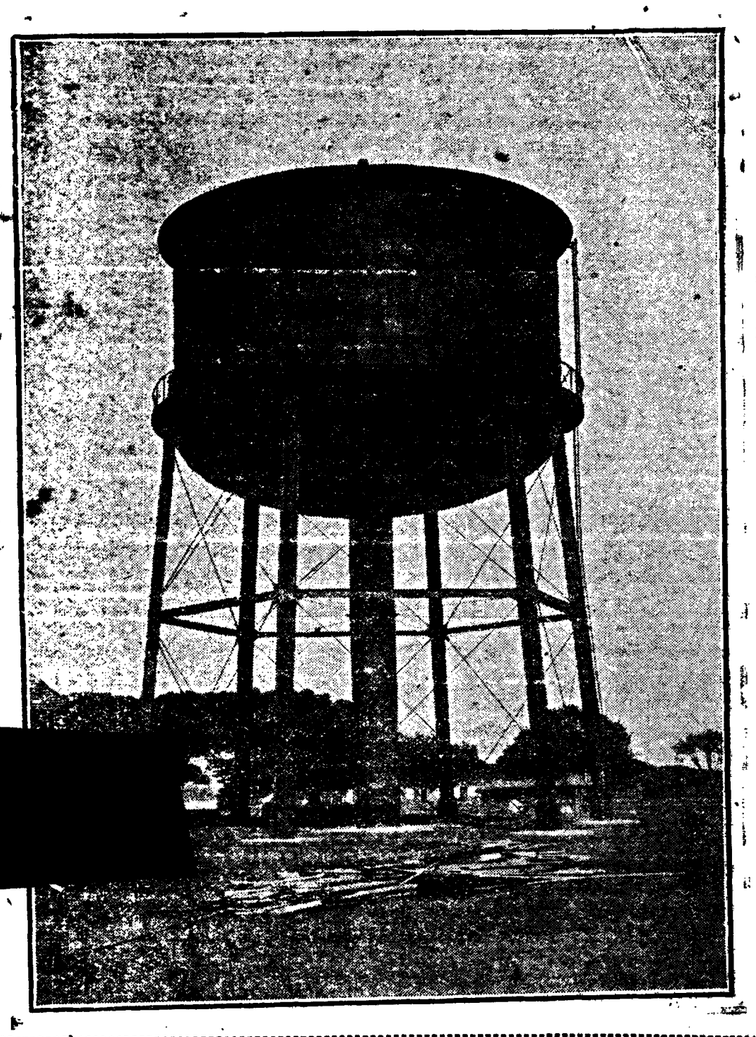

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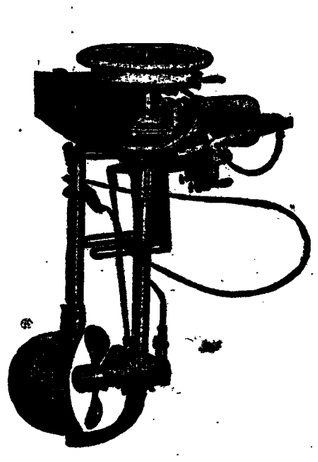

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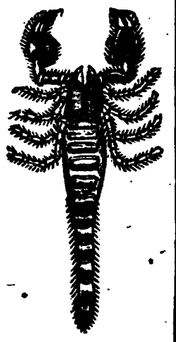

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Printed and published by JOHN F. TIUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.